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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 241 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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Wafdists Boycott Cairo Conference

Nazi Fury On Cardinal And Followers

Palace Stormed And Furniture Burnt

Sin Of Preaching To Catholic Youth Sermon On Church And State

VIENNA, October 9.

Nazis demonstrating against Cardinal Innitzer, the Austrian Roman Catholic Leader, stormed his palace, smashed the windows, threw out articles of furniture in the street and burned them. Several of the Cardinal's followers were assaulted.

The Police finally dispersed the demonstrators. Twelve ambulances were necessary to take off the injured. Cardinal Innitzer is reported to have been slightly injured by splinters from the window.

A sermon delivered by Cardinal Innitzer on October 7 to the Catholic youth dealing with relations between the Church and the State aroused the ire of the Nazis.—Reuter's Special.

Earlier

OPPOSING NAZI REGIME!

Legal measures against the leading members of the Catholic Church in Austria are expected to follow the Nazi Party Congress, which dealt with the Catholic anti-Nazi demonstration, which followed Cardinal Innitzer's sermon on Friday.

An official spokesman told Reuter that Cardinal Innitzer appeared to have joined Catholic circles for opposing the Nazi regime. —Reuter.

CONCENTRATION CAMP FOR DEMONSTRATORS

BERLIN, Oct. 9.

HERR BUERCKEL, THE NAZI LEADER OF AUSTRIA, HAS ORDERED THE LEADERS OF THE VIENNA DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST CARDINAL INNITZER TO BE SEVERELY PUNISHED AND SENT TO A CONCENTRATION CAMP FOR A YEAR, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL CIRCLES HERE.—REUTER.

PASSPORTS OF GERMAN JEWS

BERLIN, Oct 8

A decree changing the existing passport regulations for Jews has been issued by the Minister of the Interior to-day.

Passports of German Jews living in Germany have been declared invalid and must be returned within a fortnight. This also applies to German Jews living abroad as soon as they re-enter Germany. Their passports will be made valid again after having received a special mark before leaving Germany

German Jews domiciled in Germany will be given identity cards instead of passports. Jews violating these regulations will be punished.—Reuter.

German Trans-Atlantic Flier Dead

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

The death has occurred of Hermann Koehl, one of the crew which made the first East-to-West Trans-Atlantic flight in 1928.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

The policing of Sudetenland is being reorganised by Herr Himmler, head of the German Police.

Closely following on troops occupying Sudetenland are the secret police whose task, according to the German news agency, is "cleaning the liberated areas of all Marxist traitors and other enemies of the State who supported Czech despotism by denuciations and terrory".—Reuter.

MUNICH HAS ITS SILVER LINING

Czechoslovakia Relieved Of Its Burdensome Industries

PRAGUE, Oct. 8.

While Czechoslovakia will undoubtedly suffer severe economic loss by cession to Germany and Poland of important industrtial areas, the general position, in the opinion of economic experts here is that it will not be so desperate as first believed.

Against the loss or the crippling of one or two important industries must be set the fact that the new Republic will be rid of certain export industries of the Frontier Districts which proved to be a constant burden to the old State owing to the need for subsidies.

Similarly, Spas, such as Karlsbad and Marienblad, which go to Germany, have been in recent years a source of loss rather than profit. The biggest single loss is the brown coalmines all but two-million of its 16 million tons output going to Germany. Almost the whole of the porcelain industry in which Czechoslovakia is one of the world's leading producers also goes to Germany but the big shoe industry is entirely unaffected.

It is pointed out that the crisis years of 1933/35 led to the closing down of many works in the Frontier districts. On the other hand many new works have been built up in Interior.

It is anticipated that the unemployment caused by the cession of territory and the movement of populations will be largely absorbed by the new public works necessary for the reconstruction of industry and reorganisation of agriculture.—Reuter.

HITLER'S EYES ON BALKANS NOW

SOFIA, Oct. 8.

Germany's success in the settlement of the Czechoslovak problem at Munich has made deep impression on small countries, where it is realised that Germany will now leave no stone unturned to fulfil her aim of dominating over Central Europe and the Balkans.

Herr Funk's visit to these regions is arousing interest and some anxiety on the part of other nations. His mission to Sofia, which he will visit on October 12, is considered of as great political importance as of economic.

Germany it is believed, is promising Bulgaria help in solving the minorities problem.—Reuter.

Egyptian Govt. Advise Moderation

200 Muslim Delegates Discuss Palestine Issue

CAIRO, Oct. 9.

Over two-hundred Muslim delegates from Egypt, India, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Yugoslavia, Yemen, Morocco and Algeria are participating in the Muslim Inter-Parliamentary Congress now being held to study the question of the Palestine Arabs.

This is the first time in Egypt that Muslim women attended an international meeting.

Wafdist Surprise

The Wafdist nationalists caused a surprise by deciding to boycott the conference.

It is understood, that the Egyptian Government has recommended moderation, the Government not wishing to hinder Britain's efforts to reach a solution on the Palestine question.—Reuter.

NAHAS PASHA IN CLASH WITH POLICE

CAIRO, Oct. 9.

Nahas Pasha, former Prime Minister, was slightly injured in a collision between the police and demonstrators. Russell Pasha, the Police Chief of Cairo was slightly injured in the ear and Makramebe id Pasha, ex-Finance Minister in Nahas Pasha's Cabinet and Kaimakam and Mr. J. F. Noble were also hurt, the former slightly the latter more seriously. He was taken to the hospital with facial injuries.

The Disturbance occurred on Nahas's return to Cairo. He intended to lay a wreath on the statue of Saad Pasha Zaghlul the national leader and founder of the Wafd.—Reuter.

HAPPY GESTURE TO PEACE

Withdrawal Of Italian Volunteers From Spain

PARIS, Oct. 9.

Hopes that the forthcoming withdrawal of Italian troops from Spain will lead to a permanent European settlement are voiced in some newspaprs which regard the withdrawal as a happy gesture to peace.—Reuter.

KING & QUEEN TO VISIT CANADA

LONDON, Oct. 8.

It is announced from Barmoral Castle to-night that King and Queen have graciously consented to accept the suggestion of the Prime Minister of Canada that they should visit Canada next year.—Reuter.

CANADIAN PREMIER ON KING'S VISIT

OTTAWA: October 9.

Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, referring to the visit of their Majesties to Canada stated that he had asked Lord Tweedsmuir to convey to their Majesties the delight of himself and members of the Government at the decision to pay a visit. He had also asked Lord Tweedsmuir to send a similar message on behalf of the people of the Dominion.

VANCOUVER.—News of the visit of their Majesties is hailed with delight throughout British Columbia.

MONTREAL.—The "Montreal" Standard in a leader says that the visit will fulfil the deep desire of the whole population of Canada.—Reuter's Special.

No Settlement Of Details About King's Visit

LONDON, Oct. 9.

It is officially stated that no details have yet been settled concerning the visit of the King and Queen to Canada during the next Summer, and the statements that a ship has been chosen for the voyage are inaccurate.

It is learned on good authority that the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret will not accompany their Majesties.

"Congress Entirely Misread My Letter"

Mexico's "No" To Foreign Oil Companies

Supreme Court Rejects Appeal Against Expropriation

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 9.

The Supreme Court has unanimously rejected the foreign oil companies' appeal against expropriation on the ground that the companies' action was premature as the case should reach the tribunal through administrative channels and the companies have not yet exhausted all the administrative resources.—Reuter's Special.

"Mercury's" Record For Long Distance

LONDON, Oct. 8.

"Mercury's" official time from London is 39 hours 42 minutes for the total flight approximately 42 hours.

The average speed of 144 miles per hour was a record for long-distance flight.

The Russian record-breakers averaged just over a 100 miles per hour.—Reuter.

Mahatma At Utmanzai

CHARSADDA, Oct. 9.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived at Utmanzai from Peshawar this evening. The route from Dr. Khan Sahib's residence to Utmanzai was lined on both sides by Khudai Khidmatgars, who were carrying miniature National Flags.

Gandhiji's entourage travelled in the propaganda lorry, which was presented to the Redshirts by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during his presidentship and preceded Gandhiji's car.

The house, where Gandhiji is staying is being closely guarded by more than two dozen Redshirts to ensure complete rest for the Mahatma.—A. P.

Congress President Progressing

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, is stated to be fairly progressing. In the afternoon, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Law Minister, paid a visit to the President.

Jinnah's Reply To Subhas Babu

Still Ready To Negotiate Communal Settlement

Appeal To Assam Muslims To Unite

KARACHI, Oct. 9.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League has authorised the President, Mr. Jinnah to reply to the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, as follows:—

"I am in receipt of your letter dated Oct. 2, which was placed before the Executive Council of the League. I am authorised to state in reply that the Executive Council regret very much that the Working Committee of the Congress should have entirely misread my letter of August 2, which was quite clear, and did not require any elucidation or further interpretation. The Muslim League is still ready to proceed with negotiations for a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question on the basis defined by my letter referred to above and would appoint its representatives to meet a Committee that may be appointed by the Congress on the footing indicated by us and our three resolutions of June 5, already communicated to you.

BEFORE LUNCH

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League held a prolonged session to-day discussing the Muslim League's reply to the Congress Working Committee's Delhi decision on the unity talks.

Mr. Jinnah presided and those, who participated in the deliberations, included the Premiers of Bengal and the Punjab, Mr. Shoukat Ali, the Raja of Muhammadabad, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Abdulla Haroon, Shaik Abdul Majid and Nawabzada Liayaqat Ali Khan.

It is understood that while the Committee reiterated its position, it left the door open for the continuance of negotiations.

The Committee then adjourned for lunch.

RESOLUTION ON ASSAM

Resuming its sitting this afternoon the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League considered the situation in Assam created by a meeting of the Assembly not being called in the near future, despite the fact that 60 out of 107 members of the Assam Assembly had given notice of a motion of "no confidence" in the Ministry and asked for a meeting to be convened immediately.

The Committee adopted the following resolution on the Assam situation:—

"Having considered the recent situation created in Assam, the Committee urges the Governor to exercise his powers and summon the Assembly immediately as it was adjourned "sine die" by the Speaker at the instance of the leader of the Congress Party, who now occupies the position of Chief Minister, with an ulterior motive, and it is against all canons and principles of Constitutional Government that a minority Government should be kept in office in the manner in which it is sought to be done. The Committee express the opinion that the Speaker failed in his duty in adopting the course he had done by adjourning the Assembly, and it seems to the Committee that it could only be intended to help the Congress Party to continue in office as long as possible though in the minority, and condemns Mr. Bardoloi and the Congress Party that they should adopt such tactics on the threshold of accepting office, and shirking a no-confidence motion when 56 members of the Assembly, constituting the majority in the Assembly, tabled a no-confidence motion.

Mahomed Ali Jinnah who presided over the Sind Muslim Conference on Saturday.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

The Committee appeals to the Muslims of Assam and every member of the Assembly to stand solid and united and defeat the machinations of the Congress Party who have no right, constitutional or moral, to continue in office when they know they have not the support or confidence of the majority in the Legislature.

The Committee fervently hopes and expects that every Muslim member of the Legislature will stand loyally by Sir Sadullah, leader of the Muslim League Party, and support the Coalition United Assam Party.

A.-I. NATIONAL GUARD

The report of the Committee, appointed to consider the question of a National Guard on an All-India basis will be placed before the Council of the All-India Muslim League at its next meeting which is likely to be held in November.

The Working Committee could not take up other subjects on to-day's agenda, and will resume discussion to-morrow afternoon.

PARLEYS WITH SIND MUSLIM MEMBERS

Earlier Mr. Jinnah had prolonged conversations with Sind Muslim Assembly members including Premier Allahbux, Minister Pir Illahibux, Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatulla, Ex-Premier, Mir Bundalikhan Talpur ex-Minister and Mr. G. M. Syed, a prominent member of the Assembly, who was associated with the recent talks on ministerial developments. Though the conversations at present are of an informal nature. It is believed that they directed the bringing of all Muslim members under the banner of the League. Indications are that Mr. Jinnah may eventually succeed in uniting the Muslim members.

Mr. Fazlul Huq has received intimation that his daughter is ill. He is flying to-morrow morning to Calcutta.—A.P.

League Council's Talks With Oppositionists

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

The Muslim League Council meeting, to-day, was attended among others by Messrs. M. A Jinnah, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Moulvi Fazlul Huq, Sir Abdullah Haroon, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim.

(Continuel on page 8 Col. 1)

Zionist World Alarmed At London Talks

American Appeal To Britain To Exercise Responsibilities Of Her Mandate

LONDON, October 8.

The London talks on Palestine Mr. Malcolm MacDonald is carrying on are viewed with alarm by Jews throughout the world, stated an official Jewish Agency for Palestine in London to-night.

It added that cables were reaching the world Zionist Organisation in London, expressing fears at the new proposals to inflict the stoppage of Jewish immigration to Palestine and to relegate the Palestine Jewry to minority status.

A representative of the American Jewry telegraphed the Dominions' Office expressing an earnest hope that the British Government should continue to exercise the responsibilities of their Mandate for Palestine in accordance with the provisions of the Balfour Declaration.—Reuter.

UNREST IN PALESTINE

Arson, Stabbing And Landmine Outrages In Many Dists

JERUSALEM, Oct. 9.

Arson, stabbing and landmine outrages occurred in many districts. One was killed and an elderly Jew was found stabbed to death in Haifa. An Arab woman was killed by a stray bullet, while asleep on the roof of her house in a village near Jerusalem.

A Jewish constable was killed and Jewish Police Inspector wounded in a skirmish with brigands in the orange groves alongside the Jerusalem-Jaffa main road.

A British soldier was killed and two others were injured in a road accident in Haifa last night.

A goods train was derailed between Haifa and Lyda mainline and the services were disorganised throughout the day. The engine and three waggons crashed off the track and the waggons caught fire.

After the quarantine station at Jenin was set fire to last night, an attempt was made on the Custom House, but the incendiaries were driven off by the police and military. Shots were fired at an assistant Police Superintendent's house, the police station and the military camp where the defenders used trenchmortars against the marauders.—Reuter.

Victims Of Terrorist Outrages In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM. Oct. 9.

Five persons, (Arabs and Jews) were killed and 11 wounded in terrorist outrages in the past 24 hours.—Reuter's Special

The Bangalore Information Bureau was inaugurated by its founder, Mr. T. G. Sharman, Editor 'Vinoda Prapanch', Humorous Weekly Journal,, Bangalore city on Dasserah Day.

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Wanted—A tutor and guardian for the heir-apparent of an Indian State. Pay Rs. 1,000 p.m. or thereabout according to qualifications. Apply before 15th October to Box No. 9539 "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

To Let—At Cambata Building, 42, Queen's Road, Churchgate Reclamation, from 1st November, most uptodate large luxurious flat of drawing, dining and 4 large bed-rooms with attached bathrooms, fully equipped and double lifts, on fourth floor, overlooking Back Bay, at present occupied by Bombay Radio Club. Most suitable for a big office or Consulate. Also other two and three bedroom flats and garages. Apply Manager on premises. (10879)

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Public Notices

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 10th October, 1938, at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

M. I. RAWJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 8th October, 1938.
(9656)

NOTICE.

TO LET blocks of three, four and five rooms with independent bath room and sanitary arrangement at Grant Road in the "Maganlal Nagar" newly built by the Owner Sheth Kishandas Maganlal Shroff. Apply to the Estate Manager on the Spot.

DALAL & MEHTA,
Architects, Etc.
41, Medows Street, Fort.
Bombay, 8th October, 1938.
(9661)

POLICE ORDER.

As the Divali festival is now approaching, the public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing fireworks on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare. Any one committing a breach of this order will be taken into custody by the police and dealt with according to law. The police have been directed to enforce this order strictly.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 6th October, 1938.
(9660)

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a six storied building on plot No. 61, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road for Khanbahadur Sheikh Jannohamed.

Copies of tender forms, specifications and plans can be had from the Office of the undersigned as from Monday the 10th inst., and will be received upto Saturday the 15th instant.

Messrs. ADALJA & NOORANI,
Architects & Engineers, 19, Pherozeshah Mehta Road, BOMBAY.
9650.

ELECTRICITY IS BEST.

EXTRA ILLUMINATION will be allowed during the Approaching DIVALI Festival, where possible if applied for in writing to the Service Department, Electric House, Fort, Bombay, No. 1, before the 17th of October, 1938.
(9619)

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS

SALE OF AN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

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Dated at Bombay this 8th day of October, 1938.

DHARAMSEY DINKARRAO & NANDLAL,
Attorneys-at-Law.

N. B.—Brokers need not ask for terms and conditions.
(9659)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

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CRAWFORD & CO.

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Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Vallabhdas Murlidhar the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY the 17th October 1938. sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Pension Tax Ground (now redeemed) with building situate at Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, admeasuring about 1,438 sq. yards, bearing Municipal D Ward No. 3535, St. No. 39B-2 and bounded on the North by the property of Jamshedji N. Gamadia, on the South by a 40 feet Road, on the East by Peddar Road and on the West by the property of Doongarsi Joshi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, Hummam Street or the undersigned.

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RAMNIKLAL MOHANLAL & CO., Bombay, 4.

Economic Studies In India

Warty Says They Are In Disjointed Condition

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, (By Mail).

Mr. S. G. Warty delivered the inaugural address of the Baroda Economic Association. Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Dewan Saheb of Baroda, presided.

Mr. Warty in his address took a survey of the economic studies in India since 1871 when the late Dr. Dadabhai Nowroji first put forward his estimate of the 'per capita' income of India at £2 or Rs. 20. Mr. Dadabhai's pioneering led to further inquiries by Government and to the formation of official estimates.

Another great Indian who made substantial contribution to the study of Indian economics was the late Mr. Justice Ranade who first formulated Indian Economics as a distinct department of study, taking his idea from a learned paper by the late Mr. (afterwards Justice) Telang on 'Free Trade and Protection in India.' Mr. Ranade showed that the basic notions of western economics did not apply to India as conditions in India differed materially from Western conditions.

Mr. Warty then referred to the great controversy in the concluding years of the last century regarding the incidence of land revenue assessment in which the lead was taken by Mr. R. C. Dutt. The lecturer also referred to Sir Dinsha Wacha and the late Mr. Gokhale and described their work in the study of Indian Economics.

Coming to later times, Mr. Warty spoke highly of Dr. Harold Mann's first systematic effort in carrying out a comprehensive study of a village. The war gave an impetus to the economic policy of the Indian Government and Commissions and Committees became the order of the day.

The problem which at the present moment engaged the earnest attention of many economists in India was that of population, food production and public health and a great deal of literature was being produced on the subject. Whatever the value of the suggestions made by the writers might be, such a discussion by the experts created a sort of public opinion. Mr. Warty, however, regretted that on the question of the increase of population, a great deal of partizenship in place of calm consideration was the order of the day. He also thought that the study of the unemployment problem had not yet received proper attention from the Indian Economists or from the Governments.

Mr. Warty finally expressed his opinion that economic studies in India at present were in a disjointed condition. They were unconnected with one another and there was neither policy nor planning behind them. He thought that India had now reached a stage when there should be a coordination of studies. Otherwise much of the labour would be wasted. Economic research was not like research in pure science or in ancient civilization and culture. It had to serve a social purpose and for this reason it should be planned and organised by the various units of society organised in one body.

Madras Letter

MR. KRANT'S ALLEGATIONS

Grievances Could Only Be Redressed By Separate Karnataka Province

(From Our Correspondent)
MADRAS, (By Mail).

I referred in my last letter to the increasing attention now being drawn to the question whether the Madras Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act, one of the first boons of the Congress Ministry, was intra vires of the powers of the provincial legislature in respect of negotiable instruments, as such questions were raised in many mofussil courts and differing judgments given. To solve this legal problem the Advocate-General was requested by a mofussil Bar Association to make an application to the Madras High Court, under Section 225 of the Government of India, to get an authoritative exposition of the law in the matter of admissibility of pronotes for relief under the Debt Relief Act. The Advocate-General has informed the Bar Association that the Government do not propose to invoke Section 225 of the India Act, which says:

"If on an application made in accordance with the provisions of this section, a High Court is satisfied that a case pending in an inferior court, being a case which the High Court has power to transfer to itself for trial, involves or is likely to involve the question of the validity of any Federal or Provincial Act, it shall exercise that power."

STEP-MOTHERLY TREATMENT

Mr. K. R. Karant, former Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Public Works, who resigned his post a few months back complaining that he had not sufficient work to do, was complaining last week that the Debt Relief Act was less beneficial to his district, South Kanara, as the rate of interest prevailing there was very low compared with that prevailing in other districts. Allegations of injustice and step-motherly treatment to South Kanara were also made against the Government by the ex-Parliamentary Secretary. He complained that while crores of rupees were being spent on the Mettur, Pykara and other projects nothing was being done for his district. When the Government were asked to extend the supply of electricity to South Kanara from the Pykara station they replied that the line could not be taken beyond 200 miles from Pykara, though such benefits had been extended to Tamil districts which were even farther away. These grievances, he opined, could be redressed only by the formation of a separate Karnataka Province.

"If any one is opposed to the formation of the Andhra Province, he is not only a traitor to the Congress but also to the country" observed Mr. V. L. Sastri, a member of the Andhra Maha Sabha, at a recent meeting in Bezwaad. Mr. P. Kesava Rao, President of the Andhra Parliament, said only by opposing the Congress and resisting the people from joining it, could the Andhras achieve their object, for the Congress was not enthusiastic in the formation of the Andhra province. He deplored the linking of this question with that of achievement of independence for India.

FUTURE OF COORG.

A lot of interest centres round the future of Coorg now. Mr. P. I. Belliappa, President of the local Congress Committee and two other Congress members have recently proceeded to Delhi to wait in deputation on the All-India Congress Committee to urge an amendment of the Haripura Congress resolution (that Coorg should be amalgamated with Madras Presidency until the Karnataka Province came into being) so that Coorg might be allowed to remain separate and independent.

The Madras Government have served notices of amalgamation on the bifurcated district boards in the revenue districts of Tanjore, Salem, Coimbatore, Ramnad, Kistna, East Godavari and Nellore. The amalgamation will be made by the 15th of November next. With these the Government will thus have completed their policy of amalgamating all bifurcated district boards.

The Madras Provincial Co-opertaive Bank has provided one crore of rupees to be lent during the current co-operative year to the members of loan-and-sale societies on the security of produce. Loans will be advanced through the Central Banks. The Provincial Bank will charge an interest of 3 per cent. to the Central Banks and the latter are expected to lend to the loan-and-sale societies at 3-1/2 per cent.

Dennis O'Keefe first met Director George Fitzmaurice at the old Astoria studios when he was nine years old. He is now being featured in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Vacation From Love, which Fitzmaurice is directing.

Dispute Between Rival Directors

Hubli Electricity Co. Affairs In High Court

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court heard the appeal filed by Mr. S. R. Patil and others against the decision of Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia in a notice of motion in connection with a dispute between two sets of directors of the Hubli Electricity Co., Ltd.

As a sequel to the dispute a meeting of the directors was held on April 17, 1933 when Mr. S. R. Patel, the Chairman and his friends Messrs. Madiman and Divte were present, and they passed a resolution to file a suit against Messrs. Amte and Co. a firm and Amte and Co., Ltd. for their removal from the position of managing agents of the Hubli Electricity Co.

In pursuance of this resolution, a suit was filed against them in the name of the Co. as the plaintiffs

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT

Thereafter, Mr. Patil and his friends lost the control of the management of the Company which went into the hands of the rival directors, Mr. Amte and his friends. And in August 1934 the Company passed a resolution disapproving of the suit that had been filed.

When the suit came on for hearing at the Bombay High Court last year the Company sought to appear by their newly appointed solicitors, Messrs. Mulla and Mulla and by another counsel.

A contention was raised by the Company that the suit should not have the Company's name as the plaintiffs in view of the events that had happened.

In pursuance of the judge's directions, a notice of motion was then served on Mr. Patil and his friends asking that the name of the Company as the plaintiffs should be struck off from the suit and that the plaintiff be directed to be taken off the file, or, in the alternative, the suit should not be proceeded with in the name of or on behalf of the Company.

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia made the motion absolute and ordered Mr. Patil and his friends to pay the costs of the suit and of the motion. His lordship held that Messrs. Patil, Madiman and Divte were not properly appointed directors.

Against this decision, Mr. Patil and his friends filed the present appeal.

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar, in upholding the decision of the lower court, observed that this was a deplorable case. From the time the control of the Company passed into the hands of Mr. Amte and his friends, it was obvious that there was no point in continuing the suit to have Messrs. Amte and Co. removed from the managing agency, and the suit was bound to fail. It was extremely foolish of Mr. Patil and his friends to proceed with the suit in the name of the Company when they had lost control of the Company, and when the Company under the new management had disapproved of the suit.

Mr. Amte and his friends were also very unwise in not taking steps to put an end to the suit immediately after they got control of the Company in 1934. They did nothing until 1937 when the suit came on for hearing.

At the hearing of the notice of motion, Mr. Patil and his friends admitted that they did not desire to proceed with the suit.

The main question, therefore, was whether the name of the Company as the plaintiffs should be struck off the file. There was also the question of costs and the desire of the rival directors to get the better of their opponents.

Their lordships held that the trial judge was wrong in holding that Mr. Patil was not a properly appointed director, but that his deision against Messrs. Madiman and Divte was right.

These two gentlemen's appointment as directors had already come to an end in December 1932 and they were clearly not directors in April 1933 when they participated in the meeting which resolved to file the suit. They could not claim validity for their action under article 141 of the Articles of Association, because they were aware of their defective position at the time they voted for the resolution.

Under the circumstances, their lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the lower court's order to strike off the Company's name from the suit.

RAJNANDGAON STRIKE CONTINUES

Durbar's Move For Settlement

NAGPUR: October 8.

The strike in the Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills at Rajnandgaon still continues.

It is understood the State Durbar has asked Mr. Winder, Manager of the Mill, to submit his opinion on the recommendations of Mr. Jameson, I.C.S., of Bengal, as Chairman of the Board of Conciliation, appointed by the Durbar.

The Mill Workers' Union has already submitted its opinion. It has generally approved of the recommendations of the Chairman with regard to wages, Provident Fund, Co-operative Credit Society, recreation and educational work, and also the machinery proposed to be set up in the mill to settle the dispute between the workers and the management.

As soon as the opinion of the mill management is placed in the hands of the Durbar, it is likely that definite action will be taken to arrive at a settlement of the dispute.—United Press.

City's Health Returns

The health returns of Bombay during the 40th week of 1938, i.e. the week ended 1st October 1938 were as under:—

The total mortality 589 was 13 less than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 26.4 on the census population of 1931 as against the same mortality for the 40th week of 1937. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 549 and the death rate 24.6. Out of the total deaths, 160 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, Smallpox, Cholera and Plague were absent. There were 16 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-Spinal Fever caused 1 attack and no death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 738 as against 804 for the 40th week of 1937, and 763 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1933-1937).

Resumption Of Tatas' Trivandrum-Trichinopoly Air Service

The first Southbound flight of the above service will leave Bombay on Monday the 31st of October, 1938. The first northbound flight will leave Trichinopoly on Tuesday the 1st of November, 1938.

SOUTHBOUND

Commencing Monday, 31st Oct., 1938.

			Hrs.
Dep.	Bombay	Monday	06-30
Arr.	Goa	"	08-35
Dep.	"	"	09-05
Arr.	Cannanore	"	11-10
Dep.	"	"	11-40
Arr.	Trivandrum	"	13-45
Dep.	"	Tuesday	09-20
Arr.	Trichinopoly	"	11-20

NORTHBOUND

Commencing Tuesday, 1st Oct., 1938.

			Hrs.
Dep.	Trichinopoly	Tuesday	12-00
Arr.	Trivandrum	"	13-40
Dep.	"	Wednesday	08-00
Arr.	Cannanore	"	10-05
Dep.	"	"	10-35
Arr.	Goa	"	12-40
Dep.	"	"	13-10
Arr.	Bombay	"	15-15

The above line connects at Trichinopoly with the Karachi-Colombo main line.

Sisal Fibre Exhibition

AHMEDNAGAR, (By Mail).

It is learnt that Lady Lumley is to visit the Sisal Fibre Industry at the Neighbourhood House, American Marathi Mission, Ahmednagar, on Tuesday the 11th inst. and will open an Exhibition of Arts and Crafs including some of the latest Cottage Industries.

GOVERNOR VISITS BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

(From A Correspondent)
POONA, (By Mail).

On Friday last H. E. Sir Roger Lumley visited the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, where he was received by Mr. B. S. Kamat and Mr. K. S. Jathar, C.I.E. Vice-Presidents and Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, Secretary of the Institute. His Excellency examined the collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts, and visited the Mahabharata Department of the Institute.

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Sunday's Cricket

Victory For Hindu Gymkhana

UNBEATEN CENTURY BY VIJAY MERCHANT

Resuming his innings, on Sunday morning, against Dr. Kanga's XI, at the Parsi Gymkhana, Vijay Merchant played attractive cricket and retired after he had added 2 runs to his century, out of Hindu Gymkhana's total of 188.

To this Dr. Kanga's XI replied with a total of 124. K. Mehta being the highest scorer with 42 and the Hindu Gymkhana won the match by 64 runs.

ISLAM V. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Bombay Gymkhana had their one-day fixture against the Islam Gymkhana, at the latter's ground, at the Kennedy Sea Face, the match ending in a draw.

Batting first the visitors ran up a total of 157. to which K. Moss contributed a valuable 84.

At the close of play the Islam Gymkhana had made 156 for the loss of 4 wickets.

S. M. Kadri, who came in No. 1, was in a happy mood and remained unbeaten with a well-made 86, while A. Peerbhoy was the next best with 47.

The following are the scores:—

Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. N. Mehta (Retired) ...	47
K. Jobanputra c Dhondi b Jamshedji ...	10
M. Gurtu c Wadia b Jamshedji ...	2
V. M. Merchant (Retired) ...	102
M. Naik c Patel b Jamshedji...	10
L. Kinny (not out) ...	3
R. Gharat l-b-w Dhondi ...	2
U. Merchant c Nariman b Jamshedji ...	0
B. Chawan st. Meherhomji b Jamshedji ...	0
J. Thakar c and b Havevalla...	2
D. Koppiker c Dhondi b Jamshedji ...	5
Total ...	188

(Bowling R. Jamshedji 6 for for 75).

DR. KANGA'S XI.

J. Wadia c Naik b Mehta ...	7
K. Mehta c Thakkar b Koppiker ...	42
N. Canteenvalla st. Thakkar b Koppiker ...	6
F. Nariman (run out) ...	1
P. Kateli c Naik b Mehta ...	1
D. Havevalla b Kenny ...	30
M. Boharivalla c U. Merchant b Gharat ...	15
M. Patel c and b Kenny ...	3
K. Meheromji st. Thakkar b Koppiker ...	15
P. Dhondi b Gharat ...	0
R Jamshedji (not out) ...	1
Extras ...	3
Total ...	124

(Bowling D. Koppiker 3 for 72, Kenny 2 for 14 and Gharat 2 for 3).

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

R. C. Summerhayes c Dossa b Anwar ...	0
R. Mushet b Anwar ...	35
R. Moss b Anwar ...	84
P. Dowson b Anwar ...	0
D. Windle b G. Lalji ...	0
H. Murray b Hakim ...	0
W. Cummings b G. Lalji ...	13
D. Murray b Hassan Mian ...	8
B. Broughton b Anwar ...	0
B. Gialmon b Hassan Mian...	8
J Bartley (not out) ...	1
Extras ...	8
Total ...	157

(Bowling Anwar 5 for 28; G. Lalji 2 for 28 and Hassan Mian 2 for 27).

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

S. M. Kadri (not out) ...	86
H. Khairaz b H. Murray ...	10
A. Hakim c Cummings B D. Murray ...	2
A. Peerbhoy c Dowson b Broughton ...	47
G Lalji c Cummings b Broughton ...	0
A. Mansuri (not out) ...	7
Extras ...	4
Total (for 4 wkts.) ...	156

Bowling Broughton 2 for 12; H. Murray 1 for 15 and D. Murray 1 for 30).

Open Table Tennis Tournament

I. N. LALJEE BEATS R. KUMANA

The following are the results, of the matches, played in the J. Walter Thomson Sports Club Open Table Tennis Tournament, on Sunday evening:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

I. N. Laljee beat R. E. Kumana 21—19, 23—21.

TEAM MATCH.

Y.M.C.A.B. beat Saraswat Samooha 5—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

F. R. Birdy and P. H. Parvey beat W. Sequira and J. Sequira, 21—16, 21—16; R. E. Kumana and F. R. Nariman beat D. Nicholson and G. D. Bhagat 21—18; 21—12; C. S. Major and V. D. Wagle beat A. Anderson and Bhudwarker 21—19; 21—15; Kanga and Mistry beat Kumana and Nariman 21—18; 21—13; F. R. Berdy and P. H. Parvez beat S and Z Mugaseth 16—21; 21—15; 21—7; Kapadia Bros. beat R. Sen and J. Boyce 21—12; 21—11; K. E. Ghaswala and A. B. Patel beat R. A. Lana and V. S. Patkar 21—13; 21—17; Kapadia Bros. beat K. E. Ghaswala 21—11; 17—21; 21—8.

CONSOLATION SINGLES.

K. A. C. Peermahomed beat Z. Mugaseth 21—16; 22—20; V. D. Vagle beat P. N. Pohoowala 21—9; 21—15; L. K. Narayanan W.O.D.B. Nicholson, D. N. W. Wagh beat K R Davar 21—8; 21—9; D. B. Nicholson beat V. D. Vagle 21—18; 21—18.

FIXTURES FOR MONDAY.

LADIES SINGLES.

Miss A. Dady Burjor v. Miss A. D. Silva.

Miss D. C. Mistry v Miss P. D. Lima.

Miss A. Dyer v. Miss M. Dady Burjor.

Mrs. C. S. Major v. Miss Ferreira.

MIXED DOUBLES.

G. Borker and Miss Wagle v D. H. Kapadia and Miss Vakharia, H. M. Barafwalla and Mrs. Major v. F. B. Bharucha and Miss Mistry; J. Boyce and Partner v I. N. Laljee and Miss Mugaseth; D. B. Nicholson and Partner v. K. H. Kapadia and Miss P. D. Lima; W. J. Sequeira and Miss D. Silva v. S. Mugaseth and Miss Ferreira.

8-0 p.m.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

H. B. Parelwala and H. M. Barafwala v. H. K. Mistry and Parmer; I. N. Laljee and Shivdasani, v. Carasco and Partner.

CONSOLATION SINGLES.

K. A. C. Peermahomed v. C. Raju; M. Vahid v. D. N. Wagh; N. D. Munshi v. Winner of previous match; B. D. Nicholson, v. Winner of Peermahomed and Raju.

Long Distance Swimming In Bombay

CALCUTTA CHAMPION SWIMMER'S PERFORMANCE AT BOMBAY

A large number of enthusiasts were present at Appollo Bunder on Sunday afternoon to witness the finish of the long distance swim, from Trombay to the Gateway of India (about 11 miles), arranged by the Victoria Swimming Bath on behalf of P. K Ghose, the famous Calcutta swimmer and aspirant to cross the English Channel.

A. N. Toddyvalla, a local veteran, who was supposed to swim side by side with Ghose to act as a life guard finished the course about 1 hour and 10 minutes before the Calcutta swimmer.

Ghose and Toddyvalla entered the water at 11 a.m. from Trombay, each being guided by a launch and after being together for the first half an hour, the former led his Parsi opponent for the next 30 minutes.

After a distance of about 2 miles, when the Swimmers were separated Ghose was unluckily trapped in a cross-current and had to struggle for about half an hour to get over the difficulty, while Toddyvalla, though he was drifted away towards Sewri side, managed to regain his course, probably because he had a previous experience of it, and kept on it.

Ghose's second difficulty awaited him near the Butcher's Island, where he swam into shallow water near the rocks and the launch had to give up the course followed by him and the Bengal Swimmer fought with the current, all alone, for 40 minutes. Then crossing the Dufferin on the wrong side, Ghose got drifted towards Colaba but from this spot to the Battery Island, he swam without any difficulty and in an easy style. Despite his hard attempt to swim from here to the Mole Station side Ghose could not make headway and was drifted away towards Arthur Bunder, where getting over a strong tide against him successfully after an hour's struggling and accompanied by his younger brother Noren, the English Channel aspirant reached the Gateway of India 1 hour and 10 minutes after Toddyvalla, who had all along kept on the stipulated course and overcoming a couple of difficulties had reached the Gate of India at 3-40 p.m. accompanied by Keki Sidhwa.

Reviving Village Industries In Orissa

CUTTACK, Oct. 8.

The Government of Orissa are exploring all possibilities of reviving the village industries in the province.

Improved method of husking paddy was engaging the attention of the present Ministry, which announced a sum of Rs. 1,000 to be given as a reward to anyone who succeeds in inventing a better type of machinery for husking paddy than the existing ones.

The Engineering School of Orissa, the Agricultural and also the Industries Department were also engaged in exploring its possibilities. The Industrial Adviser to the Government of Orissa was sent to Wardha to study the village industries on improved lines. —United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

a. m.

8-0 Records. 8-39 Records.

p. m.

1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Music. 2-0 Ahmed Dilawar. 2-20 Hindustani Poems. 2-25 Flute and Clarionet. 2-30 Story in Gujarati by Dhumketu. 2-45 Qawwali Quartet. 3-0 Venkatesh A. Kagalkar of Belgaum. 5-30 Pramilabai. 5-45 Kafi Family: 1 5-55 Ahmad Dilawar. 6-15 Gujarati Poetry. 6-25 Famous Songs. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Any Novelist to Any Critic. Talk in Marathi. 7-45 Commercial News. 8-0 Pramilabai. 8-20 Bombay Orchestra. 8-30 V. A. Kegalkar. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Ahmad Dilawar. 9-30 News. 9-45 Why Armaments? Talk by Captain Newey. 10-0 Radio Quartette. 10-20 Symphony Night. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)

p. m.

1-0 As in Bombay I

61 metres (4,905 kc|s)

p. m.

5-30 As in Bombay I. 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 338.6 metres (886 kc|s)

a.m.

7-0 Music at Daybreak 7-10 For the Highbrows. 7-35 Light Music. 7-50 Morning Moods. 8-15 On Wings of Song: Marwar. 8-30 Surbahar Solo: Bilaskhani Todi. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

noon.

12-0 For Highbrows.

p. m.

1-0 Radio-ditties and Radi-odities. 2-0 Biology, man and his senses—(A) Sight. 2-15 Music. 2-20 Coming of the Aryans. By Prof. S. Lal. 6-0 News in English. 6-5 In Hindustani. 6-10 Naghma-i-Raqs. 6-15 Popular Geets. 6-30 For Highbrows. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 7-30 Your Favourites. 7-45 Selected Ghazals. 8-15 History in Making. 8-30 Noor Jahan. News Weather 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Mand and Rasiya. 10-0 Youth's Revolt. 10-15 Concert. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

As in Delhi I.

60 metres (4,995 kc|s)

p. m.

6-0 As in Delhi I. 6-10 Classical Music. 6-30 On Wings of Song. 6-50 Film Music. 7-30 Popular Bhajans. 7-45 Music. 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-45 Concert. 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi I. 10-15 Concert (contd.) 10-55 News.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timing for Calcutta time).

V U C 370.4 metres (810 kc|s)

p. m.

12-30 Alfredo and His Orchestra. 1-0 Variety. 1-15 Market Rates. 1-17 Variety (contd.) 1-30 Weather, Commercial News (Bengali). 1-35 Old Bengali Literature up to Bharatchandra. 1-50 Know the World. 2-0 Music. 2-5 Poets and Poetry. 2-20 Records. 5-0 For Countryside. 6-0 Ashalata Roy. 6-15 Anil Das. 6-30 Purna Ch. Chakravarti. 6-50 A I R Players. Present Rajar-Kumar. 7-20 Mohammad Safir. 7-40 Renuka Roy. 8-0 Commercial News. 8-5 Once upon a Time. 8-20 Akinchan Dutt. 8-30 News, Weather Report (Bengali). 8-45 News. 9-0 Local News (Bengali). 9-5 Ajit Mukherjee. 9-20 Laugh Awhile. 9-30 Search for Peace: 1. Talk by W. C. Wordsworth. 9-45 John Phillips and His Orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc|s)

p. m.

12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta I.

61.47 metres (4,880 kc|s)

p. m.

5-0 to 9-20 As in Calcutta I. 9-20 Master Nanku. 9-30 Akinchan Dutt. 9-40 Kanaklata Ghose. 10-0 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres (1,420 kc|s)

p. m.

2-5 The Solar Family. By T. K. Rajasekharan. 2-20 Music.

4-0 Things of Interest. Talk in Tamil. 4-5 House Fly. A talk in Tamil. 4-20 Music. 5-0 T. K. Balaganesa Iyer: Flute. 6-0 Shrimatis Amirthavalli and Sundaravalli. 6-45 Shrimati Savitri: Veena. 7-15 Civic Conscience. Talk in Tamil. 7-30 Shrimatis Amrithavalli and Sundaravalli. 8-15 P. S. Natarajan: Vocal. 9-0 News, Weather. 9-15 Get Out of Your House. Cultivate the Holiday Spirit. Talk by Shakuntala Tampi Naidu. 9-30 Fifty Years of Song. 9-45 Charles Campbell. 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc|s.)

p.m.

2-0 to 2-30 As in Madras I. 5-0 Light Session. 5-30 to 9-30 As in Madras I. 9-30 P. S. Natarajan: Vocal.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1,500 kc|s.)

a.m.

9-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 10-0 Lal Mohammad. 10-5 Cleanliness. Talk in Pashto. 10-15 Preet ki Reet. 10-20 Cleanliness. Talk in Hindustani. 10-30 Aurton ki Dunia. 10-35 Zeenat Begam. 10-40 Readings. 10-50 Zubaida Begam.

p.m.

5-30 Announcement in Hindustani. 5-40 Zeenat Begam. 5-5 Lal Mohammad. 6-25 Zubaida Begam. 6-45 Hour with villagers. 7-45 Khatoon-i-Mashriq. 8-0 Zeenat Begam. 8-20 Lal Mohammad. 6-40 Zubaida Begam. 9-0 Jam-i-Rangeen. 9-5 Naatia Geet. 9-15 News. Weather Report. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Zubaida Begam. 10-5 Lal Mohammad. 10-15 Instrumental Interlude. 10-25 Zeenat Begam. 10-35 Recalling the Past.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc|s.)

p.m.

6-0 Pearey Lal Sud. 6-15 Bibi Jaswant Kaur. 6-40 Pearey Lal Sud. 7-0 For Countryside. 7-30 Calling All Colleges. 7-45 Devotional Music. 8-0 Sharad Kumar Apte. 8-25 Chanchal Kumari. 8-50 Bibi Jaswant Kaur. 9-15 News, Weather Report. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 X-Ray. Talk by a Doctor. 10-0 Pearey Lal Sud. 10-25 Airvoice Orchestra: Chandni raten. 10-35 Music.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s.)

p.m.

6-0 Bhajans. 6-20 Bengali Folk-Songs. 6-40 Noor Jahan Begam. 7-0 Outlines of Notation. 7-5 Suraj Bux Srivastava. Songs. 7-25 Noor Jahan Begam. 7-45 Origin of Himalayas. Talk in Hindustani. 8-0 Naresh Chandra Bhattacharya. 8-20 Des on Harmonium. 8-25 Next Week's Programmes. 8-30 Pageant of Hindi Poetry. 8-40 Suraj Bux Srivastava. 9-0 Noor Jahan Begam. 9-15 News. Weather Report, In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Suraj Bux Srivastava. 10-5 Noor Jahan Begam. 10-30 Naresh Chandra. 10-50 Lucknow Radio Orchestra.

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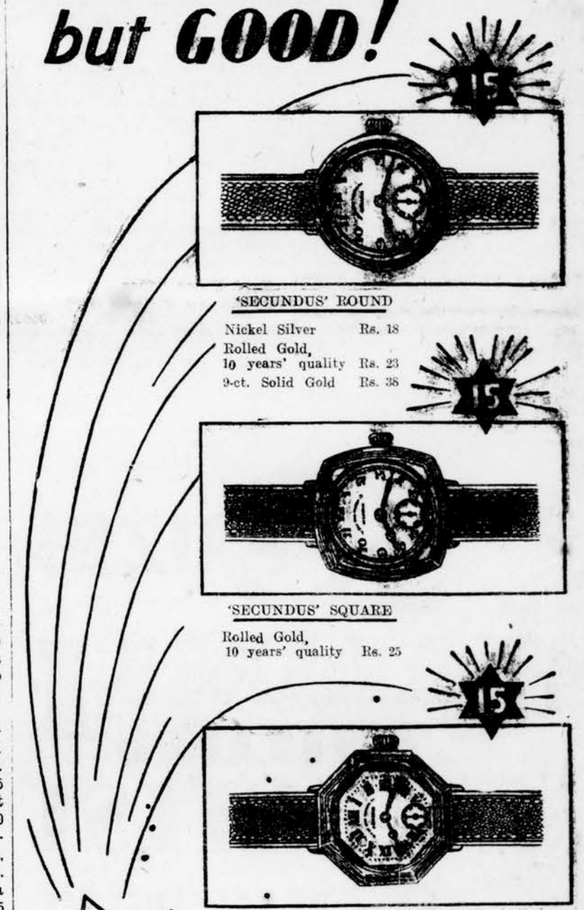

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WALCHAND'S REPLY TO LOWNDES

If Bombay Steam Is Earnest In Its Desire For Peace, Then Why Shirk Issue, When Indian Co-operative And Ratnagar Have Named Sardar Vallabhbhai As Arbitrator?

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

The following statement has been issued by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman, the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., to the Press in reply to the statement issued by Mr. R. C. Lowndes in regard to the Konkan Coast controversy:—

"I have carefully gone over the statement issued by R. C. Lowndes, the Chairman of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in regard to the Konkan Coast controversy and deem it my duty to place the following facts in regard to the allegations made therein:

Mr. Lowndes states "there is firstly no non-national Shipping Company in the Konkan Coast Trade". It is universally recognised, as recently laid down by Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee, that "only those concerns can be regarded as Swadeshi, whose control, direction and management either by a Managing Director or by Managing Agents are in Indian hands". The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has been managed by a British firm whose past and present attitude has been prejudicial towards the development of national shipping, as demanded by India. Only very recently, Mr. Lowndes himself voted against the object of a Bill which was to encourage the development of Indian shipping. It is this want of identification of outlook and interests in regard to the aspirations of the sons of the soil on the part of non-Indians that prevents the real development of Indian industries. Every patriotic Indian will have to take this broad fact into consideration in solving the real issues involved in the present controversy.

WHY SCINDIA CAME ON SCENE

As regards the claims of Mr. Lowndes that it came to the help of the Indian Co-operative at the time of financial crisis, I shall leave it to those who managed the Company at that time to speak for themselves. Mr. Lowndes makes the allegation that it was not out of "disinterested desire to assist a National Shipping Company" that the Scindia helped the Indian Co-operative. If it was the intention of the Scindia Company to swallow the Indian Co-operative, as is alleged by Mr. Lowndes I would not have requested by letter the late Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal to give the necessary financial help to the Indian Co-operative and ensure its existence as a cent per cent Indian concern. If that proposal was not acceptable to him, I also wrote to him as an alternative that the Scindia Company would give the financial help to the Indian Co-operative, but Sheth Pransukhlal should run the Indian Co-operative. It was only when this could not be arranged that the Scindia Company came on the scene and helped the Company to maintain its independent existence.

With reference to the contention of Mr. Lowndes that the Bombay Steam was completely innocent of waging a rate war in the Konkan Coast Trade, let him deny the fact whether the Bombay Steam did not reduce the schedule rate of Rs. 3-4-0 from Bombay to Malwan after the 25th November 1936 and brought it down to the drastically low figures of Rs. 1 by 19th December 1936.

I am glad that Mr. Lowndes admits that the Delhi Award "did not concern itself in a legitimate manner with the Konkan Coast Trade". The Scindia Company has not gone either against the terms or the spirit of the Delhi Award. It is to be remembered that the Indian Co-operative was not even invited to attend the Shipping Conference called by Sir Joseph Bhore and was not, therefore, a party to that Conference. This is a fact which the Bombay Steam completely ignores in its anxiety to attribute unjustifiable motives in connection with the efforts of the Scindia Company in saving a national concern from death.

As regards Mr. Lowndes' statement that both the Scindia and the Asiatic Companies were the beneficiaries under the Agreement of the Bombay Steam with the British India Company, let me state that not only is such a statement "insulting the average man's "intelligence", but it is tantamount to treat it with contempt. The parties who met under the Presidentship of Sir Joseph Bhore had nothing to do with that Agreement. The following observation from the Award will speak for itself:—

The Award "does not attempt to concern itself with the relations between the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., which have been for many years regulated by mutual agreement".

Will Mr. Lowndes in face of this definite statement made in the Award still persist in misleading the public by saying that the Scindia and the Asiatic Companies were the beneficiaries under that Agreement? I shall leave the public to judge for themselves.

THREAT TO BURMA TRADE

The Indian Co-operative and the Ratnagar Companies cannot accept a solution which will leave them with loss year after year. The Scindia Company did its best to help the Bombay Steam and the other two Companies to arrive at a solution. The Bombay Steam, however, holds out the threat that it will attack the Scindia Company in its Burma trade, if the solution, dictated by the Bombay Steam, is not accepted by the Scindia Company. I can only say that the Scindia Company will not fail to protect its own interests.

The Indian Co-operative and the Ratnagar have accepted the principle of arbitration and have agreed to refer "all questions in dispute" to the arbitrator. They have named Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as their arbitrator. Why does the Bombay Steam shirk the issue and refuse to say whether they would accept the arbitration of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel or not? Does Mr. Lowndes as well as his colleagues on Board think that Sardar Vallabhbhai is not an independent man? If Mr. Lowndes is really anxious, as he professes, he is and if the Bombay Steam is really earnest in its desire for peace, let him answer this question.—United Press.

WHO INITIATED KONKAN TRADE WAR?

Mr. Lowndes Wants Submission Of Question To Arbitration

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I write this to thank you for your courtesy in publishing my reply to Mr. Walchand in your Saturday's issue.

I find from the Sunday Chronicle that you have published a rejoinder, from Mr. Shinkar of the Indian Co-operative.

There is also a rejoinder from Mr. Walchand to my reply, which the "Kaiser-i-Hind" publishes and which, I presume, you will be also publishing in fairness to Mr. Walchand.

In the circumstances, I request the hospitability of your columns to the enclosed reply to Mr. Walchand.

I shall be glad, if it is published in your monday's issue, since there is a meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company—Yours, etc.

R. C. LOWNDES,
Chairman,

Bombay Steam Navigation Co.
Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill,
Bombay, October 8.

MR. LOWNDES' STATEMENT

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company in his latest effort, avoids a direct answer to my simple and direct offer to him, to submit all trading issues in dispute between the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, and the Bombay Steam Navigation Company to arbitration, both sides agreeing to a sole arbitrator or appointing an arbitrator each, with the usual provision for an umpire, in case of need.

The negotiations, which led to an offer of 36 per cent of the Konkan Coast Trade and a demand of 50 per cent of the trade, instead, were between the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. Why does Scindia Steam Navigation Company seek shelter to-day behind dummy Companies, which may serve their purpose for the making up of accounts, but have in fact no independent status or existence?

REPLIES TO GOVERNMENT'S INVITATION.

The replies which the Scindia Steam Companies sent to the Government of India's invitation to the Companies to submit to arbitration the trading issues in dispute between them, constitute an adequate commentary, in themselves.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company owning the Ratnagar Steam Navigation Company and controlling the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company replied that as the ships of the Scindia Company are not plying in the trades mentioned (the Konkan Coast) any questions in dispute in the Konkan trade do not affect the working of this Company.

The Ratnagar Steam Navigation Company replied that the Company owned one steamer only, was interested in the Bombay-Panjim service alone and demanded a minimum of ten round voyages in a month and subject to it, was willing to join in arbitration proceedings.

The Indian Co-operative and Trading Company, which is really wiped out, judging by its published accounts, stipulated that the terms of reference should include questions of 'the uniformity of management' and 'transfer of Agency.'

Mr. Walchand, thus, by the simple expedient of creating and maintaining dummy companies, is able to speak with four voices.

In the first phase, Mr. Walchand demanded 50 per cent of the Konkan Coast Trade. This was, as the Scindia Chairman controlling the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company and the Ratnagar Steam Navigation Company.

The second phase disclosed Mr. Walchand in the sole capacity of the Scindia Chairman, disowning any concern with disputes in the Konkan Coast Trade.

The third phase found Mr. Walchand as Chairman of the Ratnagar Steam Navigation Company, demanding an arbitrary share of the Konkan Coast Trade as a condition precedent to joining an arbitration, which was to decide that question.

In the last and fourth phase, Mr. Walchand, as Chairman of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, overruled the undertaking, which he gave as the Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company to the shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 18th November, 1937, to negotiate for an agreement in regard to the trading issues, leaving aside the question of Agency of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and stipulated once again for the 'transfer of agency.'

The principal difficulty of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company has been, that they had in Mr. Walchand such a quick change artist that they were never certain which phase of Mr. Walchand really represented the Scindia Steam Navigation Company or its auxiliary Companies.

With regard to the letter dated 8th October from Mr. Shinkar of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Ltd I regret I am not prepared to accept the accuracy of his statements. With reference, however, to his concluding remark: "Save me from my friends" how does he explain the fact that the Bombay Steam Navigation Company deliberately refrained from reducing the fares on the Dabhol line in which his Company were our sole competitors? He will also not deny, I presume, that during my conversations with him, I proposed to him a scheme of rationalised sailings which show that the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company Ltd. would make a profit of Rs. 1 lakh and assured to it an independent existence, neither of which conditions the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company Limited now enjoy under the benevolent control of the Scindia Company.

OFFER RENEWED

With regard to Mr. Walchand's renewed allegations against the Bombay Steam Navigation Company on the issue of responsibility for initiating and maintaining rate war in the Konkan Coast trade, I adhere to the offer that I have already made to submit the entire question to the decision of an independent tribunal.

I shall not emulate Mr. Walchand in discussing the Delhi Award and its implications, in the Press. It is best left to the independent tribunal suggested by me, to adjudicate on obligations underlying the Delhi Award. I may, however, be permitted to correct an error of expression, which had crept into my statement. Regarding the Delhi Award I stated that it "did not concern itself in a legalistic manner with the Konkan Coast Trade" and not "in a legitimate manner" as it has been published.

Nor, shall I follow Mr. Walchand in his references to the personnel of the Agency of the Bombay Steam and a recent resolution of the Congress Working Committee, as they are not germane to the issue as to who started the rate war in the Konkan Coast trade, who is maintaining it and who is refusing every offer of an honourable, equitable and peaceful solution. The rate war has been operating since February 1936, while the resolution of the Working Committee is of as recent a date, as April 1938. Mr. Walchand professes to be willing even now to accept 50 per cent of the Konkan Coast trade, and to sign peace with the Bombay Steam, without any reference to the resolution of the Working Committee. Mr. Walchand, also told the shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company at its annual meeting, that he would seek an agreement on the trading issues only, leaving the question of Agency severely alone.

Mr. Walchand cannot have things both ways. He is either seeking an adequate share in the Konkan Coast Trade or he is employing the Scindia Company's resources, from February 1937 to this date to enforce his personal racial views, which he claims, are supported by a resolution of the Working Committee, of a much later date.

If Mr. Walchand will kindly cease playing Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde and tell us definitely what the Scindia Company really aim at, he will be clarifying the situation and helping the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, to meet to the best of its capacity, all his reasonable demands.

WAS BOMBAY STEAM WILLING TO HELP INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE?

Mr. Tulzapurkar Says No

Mr. D. A. Tulzapurkar Ex-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Indian Co-operative Navigation Company writes:—

I happened to read at Poona the statement issued by Mr. Lowndes, chairman of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Limited in reply to Mr. Walchand's statement with regard to rate war controversy on the Konkan coast. As the then chairman of the Board of Directors of the Indian Co-operative Navigation Company I hasten to controvert the mis-statement contained in Mr. Lowndes statement.

I am extremely grieved to find that Mr. Lowndes' statement is full of 'suppressio veri' and 'suggestiofalsi' and here is no truth whatever particularly in his statement that the Bombay Steam Navigation Company was willing to extend its co-operation and render financial help to the Indian co-operative but could not do so because the Scindia Company came in its way

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTING HELP

Perhaps Mr. Lowndes thinks that, as in politics, so in business people have short memories. So far back as 7th March 1937 when the Indian Co-operative was passing through a very critical stage of its existence, in my speech to the share-holders of the Indian Co-operative at the 28th ordinary general meeting I had made the position quite clear with regard to the financial help which was offered to us by Mr. Lowndes on behalf of the Bombay Steam. I may quote the following from my speech:—

"As soon as the negotiations with the Scindia Company began to take a definite turn the whole aspect put on a quite different appearance like a transfer-scene. Every attempt was made to upset our negotiations and all the varied means of conciliation and intimidation were resorted to. Those worthy gentlemen who ere this were not prepared to listen to our requests for moderating the rates and who in reply to our requests for compromise had proposed impracticable and humiliating conditions were now calling us on the 'phone and asking for interviews with us! It was in these interviews which I had separately with Mr. Lowndes, the chairman of the Killick Nixon & Co., and with Sjt Pransukhlal, the capable son of Sheth Mafatlal, that their inmost heart was clearly laid bare. Both these gentlemen had flaunted before our eye the tempting bait of financial assistance. So these gentlemen had to be clearly apprised that unless the affairs of the three companies had been placed on the same plane and all the matters of dispute settled amicably and such a settlement had openly been given the form of a legal award, it was not possible in the interest of the Indian Co-operative Company to accept any financial help from its rivals, which would in any way affect its separate entity as a national concern and expose it to the risk of being absorbed by them; and as any settlement which would allow this Swadeshi concern to exist, live and grow in its own home did not seem to appeal to its rivals, nothing came out of those conversation.

None of the above statements have ever been contradicted either by Mr. Lowndes or by anybody else on his behalf.

A CONVERSATION RECALLED

I may with Mr. Lowndes' permission reproduce the conversation which I had with him on the particular occasion. It was on the next day after the Scindia's Board had passed the resolution of giving the necessary financial help to the Indian Co-operative that I was specially requested to meet Mr. Lowndes and his redoubtable lieutenant, Mr. Mehta, took me to him. The first question that Mr. Lowndes put me was —"Are your arrangements with the Scindias complete?" I said "yes, almost. They have definitely promised to give us the necessary financial help." He again asked "Is it final?" I said, "There is nothing like final in such matters The Scindias are not very eager to advance any moneys to us. It is we who are after them. But if we could get financial help from any other source on similar if not on better terms we would certainly avail ourselves of the opportunity." "But then suppose we come to your help," said Mr. Lowndes "would you accept it?" I said, "Yes, but in your case it must be peace with honour. We shall have first to fix up the working arrangement for the running of steamers and fix up the rates also. We would not like to be absorbed by you." Then the conversation went on as regards the working arrangement, etc. But I could easily find out that there could not be any honourable settlement. Mr. Lowndes was speaking as if from the Olympian heights and there was no common ground. Possibly Mr. Lowndes had some misgivings about the promised help to us by the Scindias, because, at the time of parting he just whispered and expressed a doubt as to whether it would be safe or wise for us to solely rely upon promises of the Scindia people.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. WALCHAND

I also gave him a bit of my mind. . . I told him plainly that we had implicit confidence in Mr. Walchand who would find out finances for us from somewhere else if not from the Scindias and who would never allow a hundred per cent. Swadeshi concern to be wiped out of existence for want of funds and under stress of unholy competition.

In face of these things can Mr. Lowndes lay his hand on his heart and say that the Bombay Steam really wanted to help the Indian Co-operative?

All honour therefore to the Scindias and particularly to its intrepid and patriotic chairman Mr. Walchand, who has saved the Indian Co-operative from the jaws of death

Congress Nominees For Civic Election

ABOUT 70 CANDIDATES TO BE PUT UP FOR CORPORATION

After waiting for a day or two for any voluntary withdrawals from among the candidates, whose nomination papers have been filed before the Congress Municipal Election Committee on Saturday last, the last day for filing papers, the Selection Board of the Committee will settle down to the task of apportioning Congress nominees for the several Wards in the City in the ensuing Municipal elections.

The Selection Board after sifting candidates from the 102 applications, now received, will place their names on or about October 16 before the B. F. C. C. for final ratification.

The candidates whose names will be thus announced will then be official Congress candidates for the Municipal elections.

In this connection, it is understood that individual chances of applicants will be weighed against the background of rival party manoeuvres or fusions or the rival candidates' local prospects for winning the elections.

SEVENTY CANDIDATES

Out of the 106 seats—the University and Indian Merchants' Chamber seats apart—the Congress may put up 70 candidates

In the "A" Ward, for the 12 seats in the two divisions, with a total number of 14,700 voters, Congress may set up eight candidates.

Five Congress candidates are likely to enter the "B" Ward arena, where the Muslim League is the opponent. The Ward has got a total number of 14,900 voters in both the divisions.

In the "C" Ward, which is the biggest ward, which boasts of a total number 48,000 voters in three divisions, Congress may set up 14 candidates for the 19 seats.

Twelve Congressmen may contest another 19 seats in the "D" Ward, which has got a total number of 44,300 voters.

In the "E" Ward, with three divisions again, where there is a total number of 43,800 voters, Congress is likely to put up eleven candidates for 19 seats.

IN LABOUR AREA

About ten Congressmen may contest the 14 seats in the Labour Ward ("F") where there are 35,200 voters.

In the other Labour Ward ("G") the Congress is likely to contest 13 seats with a total number of 37,000 voters.

Although the list is provisional, few changes are visualised by the Selection Board, which, however, does not discount the probability of any overhaul or slight alterations under unforseen circumstances.

With only three months ahead for the elections, individual efforts and party alliances and fusions for winning votes are being whipped up.

But Congress is leaving no loophole, wherever possible, to capture the seats which it is intending to contest.

OVER 30 PRIZES in LALIMLI KNITTING CONTEST

NO ENTRANCE FEE

2 1ST PRIZES OF RS. 100 EACH.
2 2ND PRIZES OF RS. 75 EACH.
2 3RD PRIZES OF RS. 50 EACH.
A SPECIAL PRIZE OF RS. 100 FOR A KNITTED OR WOVEN SHAWL OR BLANKET
20 CONSOLATION PRIZES OF RS. 10 EACH
5 CHILDREN'S PRIZES OF RS 10 EACH

KNIT anything you like using only LAL-IMLI pure wool Knitting Yarns and send to us before 31st Jan. 1939 along with the labels of the wool used.

FOR FREE SAMPLES OF WOOLS WRITE TO-DAY TO DEPT. NO. 16

TREE BRAND

The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS ESTD 1876.
(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.)
CAWNPORE. U.P

SELLING REPRESENTATIVES 498 I.P.B.

Selling Representatives:—Messrs. KAPUR CHAND & BROS., 329-31, Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Swadeshi Market, BOMBAY.

Stockists:—
1. BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.
2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Suppose You were 55 TO-DAY!

And Ready to Enjoy Your well earned Rest.

If you have a record of your savings you would find that you regularly effected savings when business was on the increase. But, during the lean years you set aside hardly any money. If you remember some of your investments had not fetched the desired return and a few of them even caused a loss on capital.

This means that you cannot leave daily toil behind and enjoy comfort. Yet, this is what most men realise when retirement age arrives. On the other hand, there are men who have assured themselves an old age income and protection for their dependents with a BOMBAY MUTUAL POLICY. Think what happiness such a policy will bring to you in the years that lie ahead.....

Write for further information, Now!

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Vad 1, 1994
Muslim: Shabar 15, 1357
Parsi: Audibehest 5, 1308
Hightide: 0-11; 12-03
Lowtide: 6-03; 18-16
Sunrise: 6h 32m
Sunset: 6h 21m

Tuesday, October 11

Municipal Improvements Committee, Corporation Hall, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, October 13

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the public Notifications Column.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

The fourteenth annual general meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute will be held at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) in the office of the Institute at 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

COMING THANA ELECTIONS

Under the auspices of the Salsette Thana Congress Municipal Election Board, Thana a public meeting will be held at Thana Vegetable Market, to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m., Sjts. Nagindas T. Master and S. K. Patil will speak on 'Coming Municipal Elections and Voters' Duty!

B. P. C. U. CYCLE RACES

The B. P. C. U. Cycle Races which were to be held on the 2nd instant, were postponed on account of of the uncertainty of weather conditions. They will be organised on next Sunday, the 16th instant, round the Oval at 6-30 a.m., (S. T.).

Programme:—3 Mile Road for Novices; 2 Mile for Girls, and 5 Mile Road Championship. Entry Fee Re. 1 per competitor. Entries will be received by Mr. J. R. Mody, Jt. Hon. Secretary.

Try WRIGLEY'S. You'll like the delicious flavour. Good for teeth and digestion.

Contains No Animal Fat.

COUGH is the Mother of all diseases CURE it with

SIROLIN ROCHE MADE IN SWITZERLAND

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Ebb Tide". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Rex Story and His Hollywood Revue". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Unexpected". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"A Letter of Introduction". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Bulldog Drummond in Africa". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Mysterious Pilot". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gramophone Singer." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
METRO—"Judge Hardy's Children". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Vasanti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Algiers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Sheik". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Breaking the Ice". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan". Daily at usual time.
WELLINGTON—"Rosalie". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BALVANT AKHADA BRANCH AT KHAR

(From A Correspondent.)

The opening ceremony of a Branch of the Balvant Akhada at Khar was performed by Prof. V. G. Rao on the 4th instant, in C. K. P. Hall.

Prof. Bhagwat said that the Akhada was doing valuable work at Vile Parle for the last 18 months.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m., (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will expound in Gujerati the beginning strophes of the Ahunavaiti Gatha, Chapter II (Yasna Ha XXIX.)

CAIRO PALESTINE CONFERENCE

A telegram has been sent by Mr. A. M. Thariani, President, the Isna-Ashri Federation, Bombay, to the Palestine Conference at Cairo, (Egypt) wherein heartful sympathies have been expressed by Isna-Ashri Muslims towards suffering Arab brothers in Palestine. Wishes of success have also been sent for the Conference.

HYDERABAD AND GWALIOR RECOGNISE L. S. G. D.

It is notified for the information of the Public that H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad (Dn.), have been pleased to accord recognition to 'L. S. G. D.' (Local Self-Government Institute's Diploma) for service of L. F. and Municipal Bodies in the State.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE

Under the auspices of the Fort Arya Samaj, Pandit Satyarthi, Siddhanta Visharada solemnised the marriage of Sjt. V. Venkatasulu Naidu, with Shrimati Rukmini widowed daughter of Sjt. E. Kuppaswami on Saturday last according to the Vedic rites.

IN GWALIOR

It is notified for the information of the public that His Highness Maharaja Scindia's Government, Gwalior, have been pleased to accord recognition to 'L. S. G. D.' and have resolved to grant priority and preference to candidates, who hold the Diploma of the Institute, in filling up posts of Municipal Secretaries and Chief Accountants.

A. E SOCIETY'S OLD BOYS' UNION

The annual Social Gathering of the past students of the A. E. Society will be held on Saturday the 15th October 1938 in the school premises (Angre Wadi, Bombay No. 4). Dr. K. S. Mhaskar will preside.

The subscriptions will be received at the school or at Indira Tea Depot, Girgaon Road, Bombay No. 4

COSMOGENESIS—DIVISION OF SOULS IN NISTI

At the Hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dadyseth House, 3rd floor, Cowasji Patel Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Dr. Framroze Sorabji Chinivalla, Ophthalmic Surgeon, will give fifth discourse on the series on "Cosmogenesis —the division of Souls in the Nisti". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

SUPPORT TO HAMEED'S MEMORANDUM

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Insurance Brokers' Association, writes:—

The following resolution was passed by the Managing Committee of the Association in their meeting held on the 5th instant:—

That the Managing Committee of the Bombay Insurance Brokers' Association have considered the representation made by Mr. G. A. Abdul Hameed, Certified Public Accountant and Auditor, Bombay, and which was forwarded to the Central Board of Revenue, Government of India, New Delhi, in respect of the Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill of 1938, and hereby support the views expressed in the said Memorandum dated, Bombay, 12th September, 1938.

ONE-DAY GENERAL STRIKE ON NOV. 7

Protest Against Trade Disputes Bill

With a view to popularise the idea of a one-day general strike on November 7th as a protest against the Trade Disputes Bill now pending before the Bombay Legislative Assembly, a meeting was held at the Fergusson Road Maidan, on Sunday evening.

The meeting was presided over by Sjt. S. S. Mirajkar and was addressed by Messrs. D. V. Pradhan, K. N. Joglekar, S. S. Patkar, B. T. Randive and R. S. Nimbkar.

Mr. Joglekar described in detail the effect of the Bill on the working classes. He particularly directed his attack against Clause seven of the Bill, which, he said, would kill militant Trade Unionism. He also criticised the provisions leading to multiplication of unions and asserted that the principle of one union for one district followed by the Trade Union Congress was the best.

Mr. D. V. Pradhan criticised the provisions declaring lightning strikes as illegal. Without reciprocal restrictions on the owners such restrictions on labour was unfair and deprived the workers of an effective weapon.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT REFUTED.

Mr. Dange criticised two pamphlets, being extracts from the speeches of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, made in the Assembly in support of the Trade Disputes Bill. It was stated that a large number of these pamphlets were being freely distributed in the Labour areas. He repudiated certain allegations said to have been made by the Premier. He stated that during its ten years of existence the Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union had not fomented any strike. They had to lead strikes at the instance of the workers themselves. Messrs. Lalji Pendse, Vaidya and Mahimkar also addressed the meeting.

While the meeting was in progress information was brought to the effect that there was some trouble at another meeting at the Kamgar Maidan and Mr. Mirajkar left to make inquiries.

A MINOR SCUFFLE.

Subsequent inquiries go to show that the Bombay Kamgar Sangh had organised a meeting to support the Trade Disputes Bill. There was some shouting and a minor scuffle.

Haripura Congress R. C. Meeting

The General Secretary of Haripura Congress R. C. writes:—

A general meeting of the Reception Committee of the 51st Indian National Congress will be held on Sunday the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., at Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli, to consider the Report, Accounts and whatever the Secretary proposes.

All members of the Reception Committee are requested to attend the meeting.

The accounts and the report are open for inspection at the office of the Reception Committee.

Members intending to attend the meeting are requested to inform in time at Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli.

Anjuman Fire Temple Anniversary

The 42nd anniversary of the Anjuman Fire Temple at Dhobi Talao was celebrated on Saturday with eclat. In the morning the Jashan ceremony was performed under the direction of the Head Priest of the said Fire Temple. A very large number of devotees offered sandalwood to the sacred fire with prayers to the Almighty for the gift of His choicest blessings. As the whole day there was no rain a very large number of Zoroastrians visited the Atashbehram, particularly in the evening, and all the halls (inner, outer and upper) were overcrowded. The tramways from Girgaum locality were overcrowded in the evening, and needless to add the Victoriawalas did roaring trade.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Conte Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 11th instant.

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all correspondence for Shanghai and Japan via Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m., respectively on Wednesday, the 12th instant

FOR UNIVERSITY FOR RAJPUTANA

The Organising Secretary, Rajputana Central India State People's Conference (Ajmer), writes:—

On Saturday, last Mr. Kanhaiyalal Kalantri, the President of Rajputana and Central India States People's Conference, with a deputation interviewed Diwan Bahadur Nadker, the Diwan of Dhar at Sardargriha, Bombay, in connection with establishing a University for Rajputana and Central India.

He also made reference to reforms in the State on the lines suggested in the Memorandum of the Conference. The point of releasing political prisoners was also raised. The Diwan Sahib heard the deputationists patiently and promised to contribute for the University.

RETIRING HEADMASTER HONOURED

Address Presented To Mr. V. H. Anklesaria Of Surat Govt. High School

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, Oct. 8.

The past and the present pupils as well as the members of the staff of the Government High School of this city had made active preparations to give a fitting farewell to their retiring Head Master, Mr. V. H. Anklesaria. During his regime of two years Mr. Anklesaria has proved a very popular Head Master and a kind and sympathetic head by his extraordinary teaching ability, amiable nature, and integrity of character. He worked with untiring energy and zeal to raise the tone and efficiency of the school.

This year the school sent up for the Matriculation Examination all the pupils in the Matric Class, of whom not less than 86 per cent came off successful. Mr. Anklesaria infused in his pupils a love of manly games and sports by taking keen interest in extra-curricular activities. It is, therefore, no wonder that as a token of their deep regard and gratitude, the pupils have raised necessary funds to put a beautiful oil painting of such an eminent educationist, on the eve of his retirement.

NOTABLE CAREER

Mr. V. H. Anklesaria passed the B. A. examination in 1905 and began his career as an Assistant Master in the Poona Camp Government English School. In 1907 he passed the S. T. C. Diploma Examination in First Class. His extraordinary teaching ability attracted the attention of Principal J. N. Fraser, who selected him to conduct demonstration Classes for Teachers under Training in Bombay, between 1909 and 1916. His work was appreciated, and he was taken up as a Lecturer in English in S. T. College, Bombay, in 1917. After the death of Principal Fraser, he acted as Principal, S. T. College, Bombay in 1918-19.

After the death of Principal Fraser he made a name for himself as an exponent of the Direct Method of teaching English. He worked for a number of years as a Lecturer in English and Superintendent of the Hostel, S. T. College, Bombay. In both these capacities he won the love and admiration of all the teachers and the pupils who came in contact with him, with the result that there is hardly a trained teacher in the Presidency who does not remember him with love and gratitude.

In 1926 he was appointed Principal of the Elphinstone High School and Vice-Principal of the S. T. College, Bombay, where he distinguished himself as the most efficient and popular Head Master and eminent educationist. The department recognised his services by giving him the selection grade in the B. R. S. Ten years later, he was transferred as the Head Master, Government High School, Surat, from where he retires after a brilliant career of 30 years.

ADDRESS PRESENTED

This evening he was presented with an address by the past and present students of the school, in a meeting held under the presidency of Dr. C. J. Ghia, President of the Surat Municipality, in the presence of a large number of Surat residents and the elite of the town.

MR. R. V. DESAI ON GUJARATI LITERATURE

Under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Divetia, a meeting was held at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Saturday evening, when Mr. Ramanlal Vasantlal Desai, the well-known Gujarati novelist, spoke on the Gujarati language and literature.

During the course of his speech he spoke of the religious movements that sprung up in the latter part of the nineteenth century, viz., the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj, and explained how it spontaneously gave birth to other societies, specially the Society for the uplift of Human Culture and Welfare and other social organisations at Baroda. He made mention of the Adhikari work which played an important part in the cultural development of Gujarati and the valuable contribution made to it by the publications from time to time issued by the Shreya Sadhak Adhikari Varga founded by the late Shriman Nrusinhacharyaji of Baroda.

Among others noted speakers Mr. Bhai Shanker Vijaya spoke on the Gujarati poems published by certain well-known authors which also contributed valuable asset to the Gujarati literature.

There was an interesting programme of music Garbas etc.,

MYSORE BANS TO GO

Dewan's Assurance To Congressmen

Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore in his concluding remarks to the Mysore Representative Assembly on the 6th instant said:—

Humanity owes a deep debt of gratitude to the British statesmen for the noble part they have played in this crisis—Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Halifax and Lord Runciman. The British people may well be proud of their country which can produce such men on such a critical occasion.

As many as eleven Bills were placed before the Assembly at this session. With the exception of two namely, the Bill to amend the Village Panchayat Act and the Bill to provide for the mixture of alcohol with petrol for use as motor fuel, which were not approved by a large majority, the Bills have been passed without a single dissentient.

ASSURANCE TO CONGRESS

It gives me much pleasure to tell Mr. Bhashyam and his friends that the Government, relying upon their assurance of co-operation, have decided to withdraw the prohibitory orders which are now in force in cetain areas in this city.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

By pursuing, as they are doing, an active policy of industrialisation, of development of agriculture, of provision of large and small irrigation works all over the State, and of rural improvement generally, the Government are doing all they can to raise the economic level and to increase the prosperity of the country.

This being so, the people should avail themselves fully of the opportunities thus afforded to them and take the fullest advantage of all the facilities which a kindly Providence and a patriotic Government have provided.

Bombay Local Boards' Act Amendment

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act 1923, says:—

Section 116 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, applies only to "toll." The procedure prescribed for the recovery of taxes 'not payable on demand' excludes from its purview both "toll" and "octroi" in the Municipal Acts, whereas it excludes only "toll" the Local Boards Act. Similarly the Local Boards Act does not contain provisions specifically applicable to octroi which are contained in the Municipal Acts. The result is that Local Boards find it difficult to recover octroi on goods imported within their limits. It is, therefore, necessay to bring the Bombay Local Boards Act into line with the corresponding provisions in the District Municipal Act and the Municipal Boroughs Act in so far as they relate to octroi. The present Bill, which is intended to be a temporary measure, is intended to achieve this object.

Election To 'Varsity Senate

The candidates nominated for the election of an Ordinary Fellow of the Bombay University are:—

Joshi, Vishnu Krishna, Principal, C. L. Boys' High School, Dadar; Kale, Nagesh Mahadeo, Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel, and Nerurkar, Vasant Ramchandra Principal Chikitsaka Samooha Shirolkar High School, Bombay 4.

A voting paper containing the names of the candidates nominated for the election is sent to every voter concerned. Voting papers which are filled up and returned by the voters before 12 noon on the day of election, viz. October 25, 1938, will be scrutinized on that day and the names of the elected candidates will be published in the 'Bombay Government Gazette'.

Sawai Gandharva's Concert

The concert of vocal music by Mr. Rambhau Kundgolkar alias Sawai Gandharva held on Saturday night at Laxmi Baug, under the auspices of the Musical Art Society was a splendid affair. The rendering of the ragas 'Miyanka Malhar' and 'Malakauns' as well as the Marathi song 'Chandrika hee janu' beautifully done. The musician gave ample evidence of his discipleship of Abdul Karim Khan by his style and the characteristics of that school.

'Talati' Sentenced

(From A Correspondent)

KALYAN, (Saturday).

Accepting the plea of guilty of Vinayak Balvant Kshirsagar, Talati or Vasad Shelavali, Kalyan Taluka, on the charge of criminal breach of trust as public servant, Mr. P. K. Kharkar, Kalyan Resident Magistrate, sentenced him to undergo jail for a day and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 9.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total Since 1st June.	Difference to normal
Agra	98	64	—	17.1	—7.0
Amraoti	80	75	T	40.2	+11.5
Akola	90	75	T	40.3	+12.8
Ahmedabad	98	75	—	19.4	—8.2
Ajmer	93	62	—	8.6	—9.8
Ahmednagar	85	65	—	35.3	+16.8
Ambala	97	67	—	20.0	—3.6
Allahabad	95	76	—	49.0	+13.8
Benares	94	76	—	34.7	—1.8
Bareilly	99	69	—	33.6	—5.3
BOMBAY	84	77	—	89.6	+21.8
Bangalore	76	64	T	27.5	+5.4
Bhopal	85	72	—	48.4	--
Baroda	92	76	--	34.5	--
Belgaum	73	66	0.1	36.0	—4.6
Bahawalpur	78	61	—	4.7	+0.9
Bijapur	83	67	0.4	27.9	+12.1
Bellary	81	72	—	21.3	+8.7
Bhavnagar	95	75	—	20.2	+0.4
Chittagong	90	77	—	87.9	+11.2
Calcutta	91	77	0.1	28.4	—20.1
Cuttack	89	77	0.9	38.7	—7.8
Cawnpore	95	77	—	48.1	+15.2
Calicut	86	75	—	113.3	+22.9
Colombo	83	78	0.4	18.0	—5.7
Cheerapunji	--	--	--	--	--
Cocanada	86	78	—	41.0	+17.9
Cochin	83	76	0.1	67.1	—8.9
Dehra Dun	89	64	—	77.7	+4.2
Delhi	98	70	—	9.3	—13.6
Dehra I. Khan	77	60	—	2.0	—3.3
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	99	66	—	19.5	+0.8
Dalhousie	—	—	—	48.4	—8.9
Fort Sandeman	84	59	—	3.8	—1.6
Gorakhpur	97	78	—	55.3	+10.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	80	71	0.7	25.0	—0.1
Hyderabad (Sd.)	104	70	—	3.6	—2.4
Indore	87	70	—	46.2	+15.5
Jhansi	96	68	—	31.7	+1.2
Jubbulpore	89	73	—	58.1	+8.0
Jacobabad	102	64	—	1.0	—1.3
Jaipur	93	67	—	12.0	—9.8
Karwar	82	75	0.3	104.7	—5.7
Karachi	86	72	—	4.3	—1.5
Kodaikanal	63	51	—	25.3	—1.1
Khandwa	92	74	—	31.5	+4.4
Lucknow	94	74	—	54.9	+20.4
Ludhiana	98	62	—	8.5	—13.7
Lahore	95	60	—	7.6	—7.4
Lyallpur	77	65	—	7.1	—4.0
Multan	100	66	—	3.0	—2.0
Mysore	82	64	—	15.2	—1.1
Madras	90	79	—	14.6	—3.1
Marmagoa	80	77	—	85.2	—
Malegaon	90	68	—	26.9	+7.6
Mussoorie	75	57	—	55.5	—15.3
Mahableshwar	65	58	—	287.3	+30.2
Murree	72	52	—	42.8	+5.1
Mount Abu	82	66	—	38.3	—19.7
Masulipatam	86	78	—	23.1	—2.3
Mandalay	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore	85	78	T	121.7	+12.9
Meerut	—	—	—	16.7	—10.7
Mercara	72	62	—	124.3	+17.9
Nagpur	89	75	—	53.5	+10.3
Ootacamund	64	48	—	25.5	—4.2
Patna	94	81	—	54.5	+11.6
Peshawar	94	61	—	3.5	—1.2
Poona	79	68	—	35.1	+13.3
Pachmarhi	79	68	—	75.4	+4.0
Port Blair	85	79	T	90.8	+19.5
Quetta	78	41	—	1.0	—
Ranchi	85	71	T	41.0	—6.5
Rawalpindi	71	54	—	33.5	+10.8
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnagiri	80	75	0.1	135.0	+39.6
Rajkot	102	71	—	19.0	—6.0
Sialkot	96	60	—	27.9	+5.1
Srinagar	70	44	—	7.8	—0.5
Sholapur	87	69	—	40.3	+17.8
Shillong	77	61	0.2	68.3	+10.1
Simla	74	60	—	41.1	—7.1
Surat	87	77	—	42.9	+3.7
Salem	93	72	—	24.3	+0.9
Trichinopoly	96	77	—	12.8	—0.8
Trivandrum	83	75	0.9	32.2	+1.3
Vizagapatam	88	78	0.1	34.9	+12.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

POONA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, October 9.

The cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal has become severe and is centred this morning near Puri. Rainfall has been nearly general in south Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and North Madras coast while a few falls are reported in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, the Konkan, Mysore and Malabar. Day temperatures were markedly below normal in the Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Balasore, one and half; Burdwan, Cuttack, and Trivandrum one; Behrampore, Chandbali and Kurnool three-quarter; Saugor Island, Bijapur, Gadag and Hyderabad half.—A. P.

Parle Municipal Election

RESIGNATIONS AND THEIR SEQUEL

(From Our Own Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Saturday

The resignations of the seven Congress candidates for the forthcoming Municipal election for Vile Parle and Andheri and the consequent propaganda in the Press in that regard has created a situation which is likely to react on the election.

It is expected that the Vile Parle Taluka Congress Committee and the Bombay Suburban District Committee will meet during the course of the next week to consider the situation arising out of these resignations.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1938

JINNAH'S MELODRAMATICS

Delivering his presidential address to the Sind Muslim League Conference, Mr. Jinnah asserted that "the Muslim League and its leaders are daily misrepresented and vilified. Truth is suppressed and falsehood is broadcast in the Congress Press and news-agencies. . . " Mr. Jinnah is evidently one of those men who believe in throwing mud at the opponents repeatedly and persistently in the hope that some of it will stick. He believes that the most conclusive proof of and justification for allegations is to reiterate them parrot-like, in superlatives and at the top of his voice. This is exactly what his speech does. It can be easily dismissed by quoting Mr. Jinnah's own remark referred to above and applying it to his denunciations of the Congress High Command, the Congress Press and in fact the Indian National Congress. He rages and denounces with the loud emotions of a melodramatic actor, soaring from one crescendo of heartfelt abuse to another. He has to do this because he realises that for the sake of himself and his Muslim League he must keep the passions of his followers in the country at delirious fever pitch lest they might in the calm state of reason begin to ask themselves, if not Mr. Jinnah, inconvenient questions as to what exactly the Muslim League *had done* in its own provinces for Mussalmans to justify its claims to service and its passionate appeals to them to hate and go on hating the Congress for the sake of Islam and Muslim interests.

A Difference

This is no exaggeration. It will be amply clear from the distinction in tone and language between his criticism of the Congress and that of the British Government. In the one case he warns and threatens, in the other he sternly—appeals. And yet, if there is any sense in his cry of "Islam in danger" duty to Muslim countries is just as vital as and definitely more urgent than duty to the alleged victims of tyranny in Congress Provinces.

But then Mr. Jinnah has only now, in the last twelve months, learnt to mouth the slogan. During the last two decades the distinguished leader had no use for it. It only disturbed—and this is a historical fact—and jarred on his delicate ears. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that he should content himself with verbal generalities which will be heartily endorsed even by a Sikandar Hayat and an Aga Khan and refuse to lend himself to any plan of action as, for instance, was suggested at an earlier League meeting in Delhi. This part of his speech has also an amusing aspect. He permitted himself an unfamiliar adventure into the recent European crisis, and spoke with blissful self-assurance and authority of an utter and ignorant stranger to the problem of and issues involved in the Czech-German conflict. But we sympathise with him. And, incidentally, we congratulate him on—as we hope—his conscious omission of any reference to the decisive part he played during the Central Assembly debates on the Army Bill.

Hymn Of Hate

But to revert to the main, the melo-dramatic part of his speech. Mr. Jinnah, to put it charitably, is the same political enigma as he has always revealed himself to be in his pronouncements and correspondence. He does not know what he wants. He has talked eloquently of Sudeten Germans. Does he suggest that the Munich solution should be applied to India? Does he stand for dismemberment of the country? If so how? But we think he and his colleagues realise the absurdity of such a position. That leaves us the other alternative to which also there are some vague references by suggestion in the speech. Mr. Jinnah believes, we take it, in an Indian nation and wants for Mussalmans a sub-identity, as it were, *within* and as a part of the nation. If that is so, and admitting, just for one moment, truth in every single item of the catalogue of his grievances against the Congress why does he not, for the sake of the unity which he has just professed, accept the hand of peace that has been extended to him by the Congress? Congress does not deny that the Muslim League possesses a representative capacity. What it cannot accept is that the League is the sole authoritative body representing the Muslims of India. This is a demonstrably false claim. Indeed, Mr. Jinnah himself concedes its untruth when he regrets the "irony of fate" as regards Sind and the North-West Frontier Province. Such being the position what prevents Mr. Jinnah from giving proof of his earnest desire for unity in the only possible way? We referred to the catalogue of his grievances. There is not one item in it because of which he may not respond to the Congress President's offer. By making that offer Congress has really given a decisive proof of its high sense of duty towards minorities. It is in the interest of Mr. Jinnah himself to accept the offer. No organisation and no leadership can exist on a negative diet of hatred for neighbours, diet administered to the people through the ears. Mr. Jinnah, this conglomeration of rollowers and the chaos that is his Muslim League must be sensible enough to realise that they do not and, in the very nature of things, cannot offer to the Muslim community anything else. They ought to realise that a time comes when the people do get "fed up." That time is not far off. The essence of wisdom lies in averting it before it is too late. And the offer made by the Congress is the one and only way of doing so.

India And World Peace

The presidential address of Sir S. Radhakrishnan at the 20th Andhra Mahasabha, held at Madras during the week-end, is a dispassionate survey of the great movements in this country and abroad. It is marked by deep insight and is full of passages notable alike for their profound thought and felicitous expression. It deserves to be carefully read and pondered over by everyone interested in public affairs. Referring to the Swaraj movement in India, Sir Sarvapalli points out that "a strong self-governing India will be of the greatest advantage to the peace of the world," while every subject-nation is a potential danger to peace. "So long," he says, "as the social order tolerates privileged classes and subject-nations, wars are inevitable." He warns Britain against "inventing excuses for postponing the just solution of the Indian problem" as a free India is essential as much in the interest of Britain as of India and the world.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan is evidently not deceived by the proposed Federal Scheme. After pointing out that the scheme only "brings together autocratic and democratic elements into an incongruous framework, that it does not give any responsibility at the centre, that the safeguards take away the substance of freedom," he says: "I hope most sincerely that the British statesmen are aware that these misgivings are legitimate and that it is essential to establish full responsible government in the country at the earliest opportunity. To be wise in time is the highest wisdom." To the Princes, too, Sir Sarvapalli offers a word of friendly advice. In their present form, he says, the States are only "archaic survivals of an extinct feudal age, and if they do not reckon with the rising tide of democracy and make suitable adjustments, their chances of survival are not bright." He appeals to the States not to "adopt the usual circle of agitation, repression and reform"; for, "fools learn by their own experience, but wise men learn from other people's experience." Would that the British Government and the Indian Princes could realise the consequences of not learning at all either by their own experience or the experience of others.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Public Prosecutors

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the course of questions and supplementary questions asked by Muslim leaguers to the Home Minister on Friday last in connection with the appointment of Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi enquired if the Government were aware that the Assistant Public Prosecutor of Poona, Mr. Ikram Baig, was the Secretary of the Muslim League, and further in reply to Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan's question to Sir Dehlavi, the latter said that Mr. Baig had resigned the Secretaryship "sufficiently long in "anticipation of his appointment." Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi thus created an impression that Mr. Baig resigned from the League to secure appointment of Assistant Public Prosecutor, and joined the Congress with this motive.

In the name of fairness, please allow me to refute Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi's insinuations as utterly unfounded and patently perverse.

Let me draw the attention of the Surat knight to the articles written by Mr. Baig and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" from time to time since April 1937 to convince him that Mr. Baig did not resign with any such motive but because he could not conscientiously continue in the League. He started criticising the Muslim League fully thirteen months before his appointment in May 1938. In his article dated 28th April 1937 entitled "Jinnah's Failure. The Game is played out", Mr. Baig pointed out that the League was being controlled by self-seeking aristocrats who did not represent the Muslim intelligentsia, and on 23rd April 1937 Mr. Baig's second letter appeared in the "Chronicle" in which he stated that the Poona District League was a purely electioneering stunt and that it was buried when it had come into existence. Again in his letter of 14th May 1937, he lifted the lid off the Poona District League and proved it to be a dead institution. The fourth article published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 27th September 1937 was full of posers for Mr. Jinnah. Again, while reviewing the League session at Lucknow in his contribution of 25th October 1937 to "The Chronicle", he exposed the hollowness of the altered creed adopted at Lucknow, and it was soon after the publication of this article that Mr. Baig resigned the Secretaryship in October or November 1937. Now let me tell Sir Ali Muhammad that in November 1937, Mr. A. A. Khan was Assistant Public Prosecutor and Mr. Baig was one of the prominent practitioners only. At this time the late Mr. Abdul Sattar Khan, M. L. C. was alive and in good health. How could Mr. Baig, then, "anticipate" his appointment? How could he in November 1937 when he resigned from the League, foresee that Mr. Sattar Khan would die suddenly on 18th January 1938, that there would be a by-election to fill the vacancy in the Legislative Council on account of the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Sattar Khan, that Mr. A. A. Khan would again decide to contest the election, and for that purpose would resign the post of Assistant Public Prosecutor in March 1938 and that he would be elected to Council? Nor had Mr. Baig any reason to be sure that he would be appointed by Government in place of Mr. Khan.

I invite Sir Ali Muhammad to repeat the insinuations outside the hall of the Assembly or to challenge the above-mentioned events as they actually occurred. It is a pity that the leader of the Muslim League in the Assembly should from a protected place impute motives and make insinuations against a Muslim on the strength of heresay knowledge only or is it because in his letter published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 4th March 1938 Mr. Baig had refuted the baseless accusations preferred by the Surat knight against the Congress in his speech at Ahmedabad, and had shown by reference to his earlier speeches that Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi was an expert in the art of singing to the tunes of the times as it suited him, for right from the year 1907 upto 1937, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi had never associated himself with the Muslim League.—Yours, etc.

"JUSTICE."

"Khar's Candidate"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—I have read "A Member's" letter in your Readers' views columns under the heading 'Khar's Candidate' I hope the Residents' Association will look after itself and reply to your correspondent to clarify its position. I shall only touch upon that part of his letter which deals with me personally. I have made no secret of my opinions about the methods of the Congress and Mr. Gandhi's leadership thereof. Unlike your corres-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5.)

THE PROBLEM OF FLOODS

How To Prevent Them

(By Prof. M. P. Bajpai, Lecturer In Geology, Benares Hindu University)

Recently, the Ganges, Ghogra, Gandak, Sarju, Repti, Tons, Rohini and other rivers all overflowed their normal flood levels, inundating hundreds of villages and causing various breaches in embankments and roads, in the eastern parts of the United Provinces. Though the unprecedented floods have now subsided, the Gorakhpur, Ballia, Gonda, Bahraich, Basti and other eastern districts are still in the grip of a great calamity and harrowing tales of flood devastation and human suffering are daily pouring in from these unfortunate parts of the country. The floods have extensively damaged the standing crops, lakhs of people have been rendered homeless and a large number of cattle are lost to their owners. Thousands are on the verge of starvation and to add to the miseries of the people, cholera and plague have broken out in several parts of the flood-affected areas. The calamitous effects of floods were never so severe in these districts as they have been this year.

Relief Work

The various Congress Committees and Seva Samities are rendering valuable service and the philanthropic public has handsomely contributed to the Flood Relief Fund. The Government of the United Provinces are doing their best to help the people and alleviate their suffering and have sanctioned Rs. 75,000 for flood relief. The total relief work done uptill now has hardly been a drop in the great ocean of distress, although to some extent it has minimized the sufferings of the people. The Governments of the past, too, have an equally good record of service in times of floods and I am sure the present Government fully realize that with the sanction of Rs. 75,000, with the visits of the Premier, Minister for Communications, Parliamentary Secretaries and with the joint appeal for funds issued by the Governor and the Premier, their responsibilities are not over. The masses have been hit hard and they dread floods. The echoes of their cries of woe and distress, which are resounding audibly all over India, are emphatically reminding the Government of the old proverb—"Prevention is better than cure", The "Hindustan Times" has rightly and admirably remarked, "real relief can only come when the floods have been controlled."

If effective measures are not adopted to check their frequency, they may become a constant source of annual distress and misery and in the long run may convert the rich and fertile plains of the Eastern United Provinces into a "wet" desert.

Causes Of Floods

A disease cannot be cured without its proper diagnosis. Similarly, before launching any scheme and making any scientific attempt to control the U. P. Floods, the factors which have caused them have to be investigated. The following are some of the well-known causes of floods:—

(1) Due to heavy downpours on the catchment of a river its channel at certain points is unable to discharge the abnormal volume of water. Overflowing starts from such points and the neighbouring low-lying areas are flooded.

(2) Floods are sometimes caused by the bursting of natural barriers temporarily formed by landships in the upper reaches of a river.

(3) In higher altitudes an advancing glacier occasionally ponds back the drainage of a valley specially when it crosses it. An ice-dam thus formed impounds water above. Due to increasing pressure of water, the dam gives way one day and the locked up waters, after sudden release, rush down with tremendous force carrying havoc into the lower parts of the valley.

(4) Changes of level caused by the crustal movements of the earth disturb the natural drainage of a country and may lead to floods.

(5) "The forest is an important obstacle to rapid run off, for the moss and undergrowth, and the litter of decaying vegetation, act like a sponge, absorbing large quantities of water; and they also introduce obstacles to the easy run off of the surplus water. The removal of the forest is, therefore, an aid to ready run off, and consequently tends toward greater variability in river volume. There seems little reason to doubt that the removal of the forest from parts of the United States has led to greater variability of river volume, and to increase both in size and frequency of floods."

The Problem

The northern peripheral tracts of the plains of Behar and the United Provinces lie on the Great Earthquake belt that traverses the world east to west. It is now generally believed by geologists that Himalayas have not yet attained their maximum elevation and that they are still rising and changes of level have taken place in the past and are taking place at present in this loftiest range of the world.

The plains lying at the foot of the Nepal Himalayas and comprising the districts of Gorakhpur, Baharaich, Basti, etc., cannot, therefore, be free from changes of level.

The repetition of the floods after the last Behar Earthquake in parts of the Indian Siesmic Belt cannot be taken as a mere coincidence. The coincidence points out that either the sources of the rivers in the Nepal Himalayas have been raised resulting in the rejuvenation of some of the rivers or a part of the southern plains has been slightly depressed allowing the waters to accumulate and overflow, or simultaneously both the events have happened. Ever since their birth the Himalayas have been rising and the land to the south has been subsiding. The Indo-Gangetic valley was a deep depression once, in the geological history of India which has been filled up by alluvium and flood-plain deposits of the Himalayan rivers. Do the floods indicate that the same process is still continuing?

Consequences Of Instability

Due to the instability of the Himalayas and their structural characteristics landslides, too, are very common in the Himalayas. Even during the present month several landslides occurred in Garhwal and Kumaun. Whether an unknown landslip in the unexplored Nepal Himalayas has been responsible for the present floods is, therefore, a point open to investigation

There has been heavy precipitation of rain on the catchment of the rivers draining the eastern districts of the United Provinces during the month. How far the excessive rain has been responsible for the floods cannot be said

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 7.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A SCANDAL AVERTED

The Bombay Government have done well to avert, by their timely intervention, the closing down of 104 primary schools by the Ratnagiri District School Board owing to financial stringency. At a time when more schools are urgently needed, it would have been scandalous to close down at one stroke over a hundred schools. The Premier has given the assurance that no school will hereafter be closed down and that the question of special grants will be considered at the proper time. Government's policy of rapid expansion of primary education can be a success only if their grants-in-aid to the Boards are far more generous than they are now.

RAJKOT SATYAGRAHA

All reports from Rajkot go to show that the Satyagraha campaign in the State is daily gaining in strength in spite of all the repressive measures of the Government to smother it. The Government are naturally alarmed and the Diwan is reported to have offered some vague terms for a settlement. He promises some reduction in the Civil List and Land Revenue, the abolition of some monopolies and the restoration of the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha with some changes. The people's leaders are naturally unwilling to consider the terms unless they are made much clearer. Meanwhile the Kathiawar residents of Bombay have, at a public meeting presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai, strongly supported the Satyagraha campaign and have started collecting funds for it. We trust there will be prompt and generous response to the Sardar's appeal for funds.

FLOOD RELIEF

Mr. Morarji Desai, the Bombay Revenue Minister, is understood to have directed collectors of all districts to submit to Government full and accurate reports about the damage done caused by the recent heavy rains in various parts of the province. It is to be hoped that the local officials will move in the matter promptly, for in several places poor ryots are reported to be in severe distress and in need of urgent relief. For instance, we learn from the President of the Kanara District Congress Committee that sudden floods have rendered about 1,600 men homeless and destitute, their fields being ruined and homes washed away. Government machinery is often slow to be got into motion. It is best for Congress Committees concerned to take the initiative in organising relief but at the same bring every case of distress to the notice of the local officials.

MUNICH AT WORK

The anti-Jew drive which was tentatively started by Italy sometime ago and was then quietly held in abeyance owing to protests by the Pope and particularly by America has now been restarted in earnestness. Signor Mussolini is, in the matter of tactics, a little different from Herr Hitler. Il Duce goes the whole hog by stages. The recent decree by the Fascist Grand Council and confirmation of earlier laws is proof of it. Italy has proclaimed herself not only anti-Semitic but 100 per cent. Aryan too. This is a gesture of International Fascist solidarity the import of which is as grave as it is obvious. And it is chiefly due to the Anglo-French betrayal of democracy at Munich.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

The proceedings of the Dadar-Matunga Women's Conference which was held during the last week-end, testify to the rapid strides which the feminist movement is making in this country. The Conference assured its emphatic and unanimous support to the various social Bills, which are at present pending before the Central and Provincial legislatures, as also to the various educative and uplift movements in the country. The President of the Conference, Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, made a spirited defence of the Divorce Bill. She also pleaded for immediate free and compulsory education for girls. One particularly happy note she struck was regarding the services rendered by the Congress to the women's cause. On the other hand it is equally true that a creditable share of the success of the Congress movement goes to the Indian women, who have proved themselves as capable of service and sacrifice as their brothers. The resentment against the various restrictions and disabilities against them, as revealed on such occasions, is thus natural, though it will largely depend upon Indian women themselves to work out their own salvation.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Love of a man for himself never grows less.

The girl who looks good isn't necessarily good-looking.

After leaving college it would be a good idea for some men to go to school.

Some men never do a charitable act unless there is some one around to applaud.

Men take opposite sides on the money question, but the majority are on the outside.

Some people tell the truth more for the sake of convenience than for truth's sake.

WITHOUT COMMENT

Legal measures against the leading members of the Catholic Church in Austria are expected to follow the Nazi Party Congress, which dealt with the Catholic anti-Nazi demonstration, which followed Cardinal Innitzer's sermon on Friday.

—Reuter.

* * *

Explaining his alleged reasons for declining to resign his seat Dr. Khare declares that one need not make a fetish of discipline and pledge in certain circumstances.

We congratulate the outspoken Doctor

He couldn't do better as an alternative to resigning. Indeed he *has* done better.

* * * *

Mr. Jinnah has denounced "ruthless repression that is practised against the Arabs in Palestine" and has issued the menacing threat that the entire Muslim world is watching the doings of Great Britain.

In regard to which certain observers have deduced from Mr. Jinnah's Nurem—Karachi speech and certain activities the following grave things.—

(1) A Berchtesgaden-cum-Godesberg ultimatum is about to be presented to Great Britain to cede Palestine to Arabs instantly.

(2) A general mobilisation which was already ordered in Simla in the shape of Mr. Jinnah's eloquent support to the Army Bill is about to be completed through the efforts, oratorical and otherwise, of Sir Sikandar Hayat. And

(3) Unless his demands are not conceded within the period that Mr. Jinnah is on exhibition in Karachi he will march at the head of "90 millions of our people" into . . . .

* * * *

"I am," said Mr. Jinnah, "glad here to note that the Congress Working Committee also at Delhi have passed a resolution" in regard to Palestine.

This is rather gracious of the Muslim League Leader particularly in the perspective of the fact that he is beginning to realise his duties regarding Palestine—after two decades and verbally.

* * *

Comparing the British Premier, as he appeared in the House on the eve of Munich, with his predecessors and even some of his contemporaries, Jawaharlal Nehru says "It is clear that Mr. Chamberlain is not a man of destiny."

He is, however, unquestionably the man of Europe's now unescapeable destiny.

* * * *

Perth-Ciano talks have cleared the ground "for the eventual discussion of concrete proposals before the British Parliament meets again in November."

We are quite confident that the British Parliament will be greeted with another "fait accompli" when it meets in November.

* * * *

Welcoming the submissive attitude of the International Commission before German "firmness" on the boundary question, the Nazi Press says that "the decision is particularly a valuable proof of the *possibility of a peaceful decision even under complicated circumstances.*"

Our own view and our italics of course.

* * * *

German troops it is reported, have goose-stepped into the fifth zones of occupation.

It remains to be seen when and where they start upon the next stage of goose-stepping.

In this connection, the suggestion is not exactly accurate that Mr. Chamberlain has gone to Scotland to learn the bagpipe for the purpose of musically accompanying the next march of Herr Hitler.

* * * *

"You cough with much more ease this morning," said the doctor.

"That is not remarkable," retorted the patient. "I've been practising all night."

From The "Booth" To The "Bookie"!

Drive Against "Suttawalas" Must Accompany Campaign Against Drink

For the third month in succession, all liquor shops in Bombay were closed on Saturday and Sunday. The Excise authorities had profited by their experience in August and September and had taken all precautions to see that the prohibition experiment was a success.

The entire Excise staff were on the alert and watch was kept at every Railway Station and also at all the roads leading into Bombay. Suspicious looking baskets and other packages were carefully examined and it is understood that several persons have been arrested for bringing liquor into the city.

But people who could not control their "thirst," particularly in the higher classes feasted themselves in the suburbs. Every train coming into the city at night brought parties of people who had got "tipsy" at Bandra and Kurla and were behaving in an unrestrained manner much to the embarrassment of the passengers.

Though it is stated that some liquor is sold on the sly, particularly in places like Prabhadevi and Mahim where toddy-tappers live right in the midst of extensive plantations, such illicit traffic seems to be not appreciable.

The labouring classes and their leaders have thankfully welcomed this experiment in prohibition. Their only grouse is that unless some fairly rigorous action is taken against "Sutta" bookies, the benefits of prohibition could not be properly enjoyed. It appears that the drunkard, deprived of his familiar stimulant falls an easy victim to the lure of the "Suttawala."

On the whole it can be stated that Bombay is well satisfied with its "No-Liquor-On-Pay-Days" Campaign and eagerly looks forward to an era when there will be no liquor on any day.

DR. BENES FOR SWITZERLAND

Public And Press Hold Him Responsible For 'Disasters'

PRAGUE: October 8.

With the demilitarised Reservists steadily resuming jobs in civil life and the refugees returning from the country, the capital is its pleasant self again.

Newspapers report that Dr. Benes will shortly leave Czechoslovakia on a holiday in Switzerland.

Dr. Benes's withdrawal from public life is marked by a remarkable lack of feeling on the part of the public and the Press, the latter remaining content with the publication of a sketch of his life and some foreign comment. There is a growing feeling that the late President's foreign policy was largely responsible for the disaster which overwhelmed the country and the people were now paying its consequences.

The Prague City Council rejected a proposal that the English and French names of some Prague streets should be immediately replaced by Czech names.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF FIFTH ZONE

Von Beck Honoured By Mayor Of Reichenberg

REICHENBERG: October 8.

The German army of occupation of the Fifth Sudeten Zone goose-stepped into Reichenberg to the accompaniment of thunder, lightning and hail.

More stirring than any previous scenes which accompanied the occupation was the entry into the city with colours flying of half a division of troops consisting of artillery, infantry and engineers.

General Von Beck, commanding the Fifth Zone, accompanied by five other Generals, took the salute at the Benes Square. When the troops marched by to the music of massed bands, Gen. Von Beck received the Freedom of the City from the Lord Mayor on the steps of the Town Hall.

A proclamation was then broadcast to the assembled crowds announcing that the Benes Square would be renamed Bismarck Platz.—Reuter.

Schoeber Defence Line Discovered In Zone Four

MITTELWALDE: October 8.

Accompanied by a German Major, who is a Gunnery Instructor in the Military Academy, a Reuter's correspondent examined the Czech's famous Schoeber Defence Line in Zone Four now occupied by the Germans. Machine-guns and small quick firing cannon, capable of devastating crossfire, guarded the small entrace to the fort. With the aid of matches they descended to a depth of earth where they found themselves in a maze of narrow passages, each leading to a large chamber capable of holding a dozen men to handle guns.

A flight of stone-steps led to an underground doubletrack railway with trucks for rapid transport of ammunition from fort to fort. Telephones connected each gun chamber with the control exchange and the staff headquarters. Over these semi-underground forts firtrees planted in a thick layer of earth together with wiresets covered with brushwood, present a natural camouflage, while concrete machine gun nests command a sweeping view of the surrounding terrain. Each gun embrasure is fronted with a ten feet deep concrete pit to prevent the enemy storming the guns.

"Even the German army aided by constant pounding of heavy artillery and supported by tanks would find the forts almost impregnable," stated the artillery instructor on the conclusion of the tour.—Reuter.

LONDON MAYOR'S MISSION TO PRAGUE

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Harry Twyford is flying to Prague on Monday to set up under the guidance of the British Minister Newton an organisation necessary to make use of the Lord Mayor's Fund for the relief of refugees.—Reuter.

Goering Speaks To Sudeten Germans

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

"You are now at home in Germany," Field Marshal Goering told the Sudeten Germans at Carlsbad to-day.

He continued, "after years of suppression and terror, you have gained the proud feelings of freedom. The German Fuehrer and people were prepared to fight to their last breath for your freedom. You are now no longer Sudeten Germans, but Reich Germans"—Reuter.

RUTHENIA LIKE SLOVAKIA

PRAGUE: October 6.

Decision was taken to-day by the Parliamentary representatives of Sub-Carpathean Russia, which means that this region will, contrary to the wishes expressed in Hungary and Poland, will remain within the Czechoslovak State.

A Conference of the above representatives to-day agreed that autonomist regime, similar to that instituted in Slovakia, should be granted to the Sub-Carpathean Russia, otherwise known as Ruthenia.

As is the case with Slovakia, five Ruthenean delegates, pending the establishment of the new autonomous Government, will be entrusted with the administration of the territory.

Poland and Hungary had agitated in favour of Ruthenia being incorporated in Hungary in order to give Poland and Hungary a common frontier.—Reuter.

German Troops Enter Braunau District

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

German troops crossed the Silesian Frontier at noon and began occupation of Braunau District.

The Czech left the territory only this morning.—Reuter.

60 KILLED & 100 INJURED

Six Bombs Dropped On Passenger Train In Spain

BARCELONA, Oct. 9.

Sixty persons were killed and 100 injured, when a seaplane dropped six bombs on a passenger train 20 miles north-east of Tarragona this evening.—Reuter.

REBELS DEMAND UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

ST. JEAN DE LUZE, Oct. 9.

Persistent rumours are current here and on the Frontier of an early opening of negotiations for truce in Spain.

The size and importance of the non-Intervention Committee's mission at Burgos which is due here 'en route' to Spain to-morrow are taken to indicate that more than the withdrawal of volunteers will be the subject of discussion.

It is pointed out that this latter matter has already virtually been settled. In reply to statements in the Government circles that Sgr. Negrin is prepared to offer terms on the basis of a constitutional monarchy and general amnesty on both sides, the "Nationalist" circles here emphasise that nothing but unconditional surrender by Barcelona would be acceptable at Burgos.

But a semi-official diplomatic representative of General Franco at Biarritz this evening told Reuter that he would not be surprised if the Non-Intervention Committee were presented at Burgos with proposals approximating to the three points published in a local paper to-night: first, absolute withdrawal of volunteers on both sides; secondly, recognition of belligerent rights to both sides; thirdly, rigid adherence to non-intervention on the part of the great Powers, leaving the problem to be solved by the two parties in Spain.—Reuter.

ON EBRO FRONT

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Capture of several "very important positions on the Ebro Sector, where the bitterest struggle in the Spanish Civil War continues", are claimed in a Nationalist Communique. The Republican counter-attacks on the positions, the Communique adds, were beaten back, the enemy losing several hundred dead, while 200 have been taken prisoners.

The Republican Communique recognises that the Nationalists made surprise attacks on the Republican positions on Sierralavall, Delatorre and Pavias sectors, but it claims that both were completely repulsed.

Meanwhile the Republican Government announces that they have absolutely no knowledge of any plan whatsoever to end the Civil War.—Reuter.

FOR REPATRIATION OF ITALIAN LEGIONARIES

ROME, Oct. 8.

A message from a semi-official news agency dated from Salamanca says:

"Gen. Franco is preparing for an immediate repatriation of Italian legionaries who have done more than 18 months of uninterrupted service in Spain.

In arranging for this substantial withdrawal of volunteers, "Nationalist" Spain is contributing in an effective manner to the re-establishment of international confidence and satisfying in this way the wish expressed by the non-Intervention Committee."

Effect On Anglo-Italian Agreement

The announcement on the withdrawal of Italian volunteers has created the impression here that the Anglo-Italian talks have made even better progress than was believed and that an early putting into effect of the Anglo-Italian Agreement may be looked for.

It is considered certain that the withdrawal was definitely inspired by Rome and accepted by General Franco after consultation with the Italian Government.—Reuter.

LEAGUE'S NEUTRAL COMMISSION

GENEVA Oct. 8.

The League's neutral commission to verify the withdrawal of foreign combatants from the Spanish Republican army as voluntarily agreed to by the Spanish Government has been officially constituted.

It consists of the Finnish general assisted by a British Officer, French Colonel and 12 officers of 10 different nationalities.—Reuter.

DISSOLUTION OF POPULAR FRONT?

Voting On Plenary Powers Bill And Its Sequel

PARIS Oct. 9.

Dissolution is being freely talked about in various political quarters following the disappearance of the Popular Front Majority on Wednesday when the Communists voted against the Government Plenary Powers Bill and the Socialists abstained.

"Le temps" says, "recasting of political parties is necessary. All of them are divided on essential questions. If arbitration is indispensable arbitration in a democracy like ours, can only be by universal suffrage".

Meanwhile, disagreeing with M. Flandin's Foreign policy M. Reynand, the Minister of Justice, resigned from the Democratic Alliance Group in the Chamber of Deputies of which he was the vice-president and M. Flandin was the head.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL TROPHY

LONDON: October 8.

Violent skids and a number of crashes, though not serious, were witnessed on the rainsoaked Crystal Palace road-racing circuit on which G. E. Abecassis, driving an "Alta," won the Imperial Trophy with a final speed of 52.08 miles per hour over a course of 32 miles.

Prince Birabongse of Siam, driving an "E R A" was second with a speed of 51.49 miles per hour.

Prince Bira won the first heat, a distance of 20 miles, at a speed of 57.01 miles per hour.

Abecassis was second in the heat.

Arthur Rodson, driving an "E-R A" won the second heat with a speed of 53.85 miles per hour.—Reuter.

FOREIGNERS IN HANKOW

Pursue Their Avocations Inspite Of Japanese Threat

HANKOW, Oct. 9.

In spite of Japan's ever increasing threat to Hankow 200 Britishers and 600 other foreigners continue their daily round of office, polo, tennis, golf and cinema.

The value of foreign property is estimated at 40 to 50 million sterling, largely British. Despite outward calm an undercurrent of tension prevails. The French concession is being surrounded on all sides with three rows of 12 feet high barbed wire barricades, sandbag emplacements and concrete machinegun posts. Similar preparations are being made in the British Area while volunteers are enlisting to supplement blue jacket patrols.

The Foreign Residents' Association has purchased food believed to be sufficient to feed a thousand persons for one month while the whole army is digging artesian wells with the object of combating possible serious water shortage.—Reuter.

JAPANESE OCCUPY KICHUN

TOKIO, Oct. 8.

Japanese naval and military forces, advancing on Hankow, have occupied Kichun, ten miles up stream of the Yangtse from the fortress of Teinchiacheng according to a Japanese field despatches.

On the northern Hankow front, Japanese troops are stated to be converging from three directions on Sinyang, keypoint on the Peiping Hankow Railway some hundred miles north of Hankow.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

The Mighty Atom

Only those who know how small it is know how mighty is the atom.

The simplest form of atom is that of hydrogen, and when one breaks down matter to single atoms one finds that each atom of hydrogen is made up of a mass of positive electricity about which swirls one electron. But our Atom Men are never tired of investigating still further into the ultimate constituents of matter.

Lord Rutherford's name has been supreme among them for 20 years, and his original outline of the atomic theory as we have it this century has been little modified by the results of further experiments. He and his fellow-workers have long bombarded the atom at the Carnegie Institution of Washington; and they, and other electrical Alchemists the world over, have tried to break down the nature of the atom and reach its very innermost heart.

Though atoms are so minute that millions go to make the inch the apparatus required for these experiments is impressive. The Westinghouse Company at East Pittsburg, has a gigantic apparatus, which might be termed an atom-smashing machine. It is a great pear-shaped tank, 30 feet across and 47 high. It is an electrostatic direct current reservoir with an inner atmosphere compressed to 120 pounds to the square inch and a 40 foot vacuum tube in which missiles (electrons and parts of electrons) are fired at a voltage of 5,000,000.

In California is Professor A. E. Lawrence's cyclotron, which is capable of smashing atoms by repeated bombardment; and in the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin there is an apparatus where a 3,000,000 voltage is used for experiments of this sort.

CANADA'S 2,000 MOSLEMS TO HAVE MOSQUE

EDMONTON ALBERTA, (By Mail).

Work has started here on Canada's first mosque. There are said to be about 2,000 Moslems in Canada. Many who live in the West are expected to move their homes to Edmonton in order to be able to worship in the New Home of their Religion.

The new mosque will cost about £1,500 and will open in November.—Reuter.

Barcelona Urged To Surrender Unconditionally

BURGOS, Oct. 9.

The announcement of the withdrawal of part of the Italian legionaries from Spain is coupled in the nationalist press with a renewed invitation to Barcelona to surrender unconditionally. The newspaper "Unidad" of San Sebastian says: "This is a gesture made by General Franco without bravado or fear. Rome's Legionaries return victorious to their homes, and the difficulties which their remaining in Spain might have caused among the nations have been completely abolished."

"KEY TO DIPLOMATIC EVENTS"

The newspapers generally consider General Franco's decision to be a key to a vital series of diplomatic events—the appointment of a French Ambassador in Rome and a French representative to Burgos, the conclusion of an Anglo-Italian agreement, granting belligerent rights to the Nationalists and their subsequent victory in the civil war.—Reuter's Special.

SURPRISES FOR LONDONERS

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Balloon Barrage ringing the Metropolis gave Londoners some surprises, some shocks and not a few laughs. Several balloons broke away from their moorings and their trailing cables caused much anxiety.

One at Belvedere, Kent, rooted up garden fences, smashed windows, damaged roofs and brought down telegraph lines and the cable finally became entangled in railway line, where it cut off the current, stopped trains and put railway signals out of order. Then like some others, the balloon sailed serenely away and expected to be found somewhere in France by night.

Other trailing cables caused scared bus passengers to duck their heads as they passed by.—Reuter.

BARRAGE OF BALLOONS

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Dozens of Silver Balloons flashed in the sunlight, high over London, anchored by steel cables to lorries stationed in the Parks and open spaces.

Thus the public saw, for the first time, a daylight rehearsal of raising part of a vast curtain of steel cables, which would throw an effective barrier in the path of the raiding aircraft at wartime.

The public was able to watch, at close quarters, every stage of the raising of the barrage. The balloons, inflated from gas cylinders, carried in especially constructed lorries, were assembled and rendered air-worthy within a few minutes. Each balloon unit is an intensely mobile barrage capable of being moved from point to point with great rapidity.

To-day, all the pilots were warned by the Air Ministry, to avoid London, owing to the balloons flying at various heights.—Reuter.

Growing Insecurity Of Life In Travancore Due To Autocracy

A Rejoinder To The "32 Wise Old Men Of Travancore"

The Secretary of the Travancore State People's Defence Committee, Bombay, writes:—

Thirty-two wise old men of Travancore have come out from their obscurity and retirement and given the benefit of their advice to the people. Among them is a retired Diwan. Another is Mr. S. Chattanath Karayalar. Mr. Karayalar the Chairman of the State Credit Bank, sponsored by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer. Among the others are retired judges and officers They pontifically declare:

"The fair name of Travancore which has always been known for cultural and political progress, peaceful habits of life and sobriety of thought is being tarnished. His Highness the Maharaja, who is well-known for his solicitude for the welfare of his subjects, must be feeling deeply pained at the turn events have taken. The continuance of this atmosphere of violence will produce disastrous results."

These wise men, it is regrettable, could not find in the heroic struggle of the people the real effort for maintaining "the fair name of Travancore and her cultural and political progress," against repressive measures adopted by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer. These men could have remained in obscurity and retirement if they could not exert the influence of their old positions to establish the traditional respect for life and property in the State which are being made utterly insecure by the actions of an Administration. One would have expected from these people an expression of righteous indignation at the onslaught on elementary Civil Liberties and democratic rights, instead of admonition to the people.

ALLEGED BEATING OF GIRL STUDENTS

"Mathrubhumi" On Incident Of Sept. 29 At Chengenoor

(From the Travancore State People's Defence Committee, Bombay).

"The Mathrubhumi," a leading Malayalam daily published from Calicut, publishes the following report from a correspondent at Chengenoor:—

"On September 29th the students who were picketing the High School were arrested. Girl students came on the scene and took the place of those arrested The Police Inspector resorted to beating the girl students. Hearing the trouble the local postmaster came on the scene, in order to fetch his 8-year old daughter. When he reached the place he saw the Police Inspector beating the girl students. He intervened.

In return he received a severe beating. The news spread, and people, roused to indignation, began to rush to the spot. The Inspector ran away and took shelter in his house. The people followed him, and threw stones at his house. The Inspector fired four rounds through the window.

When the car driver of the Inspector asked the crowd to allow him to remove the women and children from the house, the angry crowd allowed him to do so. After the womenfolk had been removed, an attempt was made to take the Inspector also. But the people did not give way.

MILITARY FORCE ON SCENE.

A contingent of the State military force which had been camping near by, arrived on the scene and tried to rescue the police officer. The people remonstrated and there was stone-throwing. The police officer, however, was removed to the police station. The military force then returned to the spot.

By this time the crowds had begun to disperse. At this stage, a person in an adjacent compound was standing on tip-toe looking on to the road to see what was happening. The Military shot him down. This victim was a youth of 22 years named George.

Extremely excited at this wanton brutality the angry crowds cut down the trees on road sides and destroyed bridges in order to stop all traffic and communications. The people then asked for the dead body. They were told that it would be given the next day afternoon. The people were pacified. The town observed complete hartal for two days. A large contingent of the State Military force arrived by bus at Pandalam and then marched on foot into Chenganoor. On the arrival of reinforcements the people were told that the dead body would not be returned.

Hitler Will Tolerate No "Tutorial Interference From Britain"

Busy Yourselves With "Your Own Problems, And Don't Meddle With Ours", He Blurts Out

SAARBRUECKEN, Oct. 9.

Herr Hitler, speaking at a mass demonstration in connection with the inauguration of a new theatre, referred to the gigantic works of fortifications being carried out in that region, and after an allusion to Bolshevism and the power of the international press he added that he was "therefore, resolved to continue these fortifications in the west and extend them by including the large districts of Aix-la-Chepelle and Saarbruecken."

Herr Hitler also intimated that he would within the next few days announce the suspension of the emergency measures of the past few months and send home thousands of workmen reservists.

NO DICTATION FROM BRITAIN

After thanking the German nation for their wonderfully manly behaviour during the crisis, Herr Hitler emphasised that Germany only wanted peace, especially as regards her relations with Britain. "It would be good if Great Britain would drop some of their ways of the Versailles epoch. We will not stand any tutorial interference by British statesmen." Investigations by British statesmen or members of the House of Commons about the fate of German citizens in Germany were misplaced. "We don't trouble about similar things in England."

Herr Hitler added that in some countries statesmen who loved peace could be replaced at any moment by others who did not. "If an Eden or a Duff-Cooper came into power in Great Britain, instead of Mr. Chamberlain, we know it would be their aim to make war."

Referring to Palestine, Herr Hitler said, "We leave this to those who feel themselves called upon by Providence to solve these problems and watch with astonishment how they are handling them. We must give them an advice to occupy themselves still more closely with their own problems, and not meddle with ours."

Herr Hitler concluded: "This year, the great work of German unity has been accomplished, namely, the creation of a Greater Reich. We have been fortunate in the recent past, and must be thankful to Providence that all we have achieved has been without staking one man."

Herr Hitler's speech lasted less than half an hour.—Reuter.

Equestrian Statue Of King Constantine Unveiled

ATHENS, Oct. 9.

A 50-foot high bronze and marble equestrian statue of King Constantine was unveiled at Champ de Mars, this morning, in the presence of the King of Greece and the Royal Family and the Diplomatic Corps. The Premier, M. Metaxas, in his capacity as the head of the three fighting services, presented the King with a Marshal's Baton, after which His Majesty laid a wreath on the tomb of the "Unknown Soldier."

A minute's silence followed the ceremony, and then a military parade. Special services in memory of King Constantine are being held in Churches throughout the country, and commemoration ceremonies in schools and stamps portraying the statue are being circulated.—Reuter's Special.

League's Attack On Congress

(Continued from Page 1).

Moulana Shaukat Ali and Sir Sultan Ahmed who arrived from the League of Nations, Geneva by air and left for Delhi the same day after attending the session.

The Council heard to-day Khar. Bahadur Allabux, Mr. Pir Ilahi Bux and Sir Ghulam Hussain and Mr. G. M. Syed of the Opposition. But the result of the talks, which are inconclusive, are not known. It is stated that in this connection four members of the Ministerialist Party in the Sind Assembly have joined the Muslim League and signed the pledge. —United Press.

BITTER ATTACK ON CONGRESS

Fulminations Of Huq And Sir Sikandar

KARACHI, Oct. 9.

The Sind Muslim League Conference was addressed last night, among others, by Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Premier of the Punjab, and Mr. Fazlul Huq, the Bengal Premier. Both the Premiers made a fervent appeal to the Sind Muslims to close up their ranks to check the "Congress game" in Sind, Assam and Frontier. While Mr. Huq had many bitter tales to tell, Sir Sikandar expressed his position by saying: "by God's grace it is not so delicate as Mr. Huq's."

HIT AT CONGRESS.

The speakers in the course of their speeches said that the Congress was not more than a Hindu communalist body with a dual aspect of nationalism. In the Congress province, they said, its nationalism took one form and in others another form. The Congress was trampling the rights of the minorities.

ISLAM V. INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Fazlul Huq narrated the tale of woes and hardships he had suffered from what he characterised as "Congress conspiracies" and said that the Muslims stood for the freedom of India but that should not be under the black bureaucrats instead of white ones. They could not abjure Islam and fight for India's independence, for independence minus Islam had no meaning for them.

Concluding Mr. Huq said: "We shall win back Sind which was won long before the advent of the British by the young Musalman of Arabia, Mohmed Bin Kasim."

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan in the course of his speech mainly dealt on the progressive Bills passed by his Government and the opposition of nationalist groups thereto.—United Press.

CONGRESS SHADOW HAUNTS SHAUKAT!

Karachi Civic Address To Muslim Leaguers

KARACHI, Oct. 9.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Hon'ble Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Hon'ble Mr. Fazlul Huq and other Muslim leaders received a civic address from the Karachi District Local Board this morning.

In reply to the address the Muslim leaders appealed for unity among the Muslim ranks to establish a Muslim Ministry in Sind.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI ADDRESSING REGRETTED HIS PAST BLUNDER OF HAVING WORKED WITH THE CONGRESS AND THIS SHADOW, HE SAID, WAS STILL HAUNTING HIM.

Begum Mohammad Ali also spoke on the occasion.

Later Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan hoisted the League flag over the District Local Board building.—United Press.

"LIVE & LET LIVE"

Jinnah's Reply To Karachi Civic Address

KARACHI, Oct. 8

Mr. M. A. Jinnah was accorded a civic reception by the Karachi Municipal Corporation this evening, the Congress members being conspicious by their absence.

The Mayor, Mr. Hatim Alavi in welcoming the guest recounted the services rendered by Mr. Jinnah to his country and hoped that he would continue to guide his countrymen in the right path.

"Let me assure you," replied Mr. Jinnah to the welcome, "I will unflinchingly pursue my efforts to establish co-operation and friendly feelings between the various communities in the country. In this direction lies not only the country's good but that goal which will lead us to freedom. My request to the leaders is to translate into action what they feel about Unity and brotherhood. We must live and let live."—United Press

PAKISTAN DRAFT MOTION DROPPED

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

The "United Press" understands that the draft resolution on Pakistan which was tabled for discussion at the League Conference has been dropped after eleventh hour discussions.—United Press.

"Boycott Rajkot State Mill Cloth"

PESHAWAR Oct. 9.

Gandhiji is leaving this afternoon for Utmanzai village Charsada Tehsil, some miles from here. He is not likely to undergo a strenuous programme during his stay there as the visit to that place is purely for purposes of rest and change.

Gandhiji is said to have expressed his intention not to address more than a couple of meetings in the course of his itinerary. He has, however, been persuaded by Congress men to address meetings at Kohat, Bannu and D I Khan where he is expected to proceed to after his return from Utmanzai.

To avoid undue strain, it has been arranged that at villages which he visits, his written speeches will be interpreted in Pushto by the Frontier Gandhi.

It has not yet been ascertained whether Gandhiji will again visit those districts which he toured last time. It has been decided that he will address a public Meeting at Peshawar on a date to be fixed later.—A. P

NIZAM'S TOLL TAX

Minister Nurie To Discuss Issue During Visit To Hyderabad

POONA, Oct. 8.

Discussing the possibility of a reciprocal arrangement with regard to levy of Toll Tax with the authorities of the Nizam's Government, it is understood, will be one of the objects of the visit of the Hon. Mr. M. S. Nurie, Minister for Public Works Department, Bombay Government, to Hyderabad (Deccan) during the ensuing Diwali holidays.

It is to be noted that at present while traffic from the Nizam's Dominions entering into Bombay Presidency is free from the Toll tax, traffic from this Presidency entering the Nizam's Dominions is subjected to Toll Tax.

It is further understood that the Hon. Mr. Nurie will take advantage of his visit to the Nizam's Dominion to inspect the great irrigation works carried out in that State.—A. P.

C. R.'s ADVICE TO ANDHRAS

Madras Premier Supports Plea For Separate Province

MADRAS, October 9.

"We must remember the unity of India and especially the unity of the Southern stock not only in language but also in thought and mode of life. We can find differences between blood-brothers and sisters. There will be slight differences in facial appearance and mental characteristics. But on the whole the identity of body and mind is greater than all these considerations. Let us keep this in view if we wish to continue to be strong even though divided for the sake of administrative convenience" observed the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, addressing the Andhra Mahasabha Conference this morning.

The Premier was given a tremendous ovation on his arrival and Sir S. Radhakrishnan, President of the Conference, welcomed him to the Conference and describing him as the "de facto" head of the province, said that his presence would be a great source of encouragement and inspiration for them.

SEPARATE PROVINCE

Adverting to the question of a separate Andhra Province the Premier said: "I have seen, watched, felt and considered your movement apart from this Conference. I am absolutely clear that you must have your separate Province. My temperament and mode of thought must be clear to you That is when we come to a conclusion we must carry it out. There is no use continually recasting the matter. We must try to execute it with firmness and steadiness of effort as soon as possible. If we are steady in our mind and if we are steady in our purpose, time and space need not enter into calculation."

He added it was wrong for them to bring doubts and apprehensions that would naturally arise out of discussions of boundaries and other connected details which, he opined, were premature.

ADVISE TO ANDHRAS

"Your movement" said the Premier in conclusion, "is for culture, for integrity and for efficient self-governing. It has been blessed by great people. There is no doubt that you are going to get your Province. If you believe in it as I believe, you need not have recourse to extraneous things."

Sir S. Radhakrishnan thanking the Premier for his practical advice said the Premier had given a pledge on behalf of the Madras Government for the formation of a separate Andhra Province. The Premier has further assured them that so long as there was co-operation, steps would be taken to implement the resolution. He only requested them to go ahead and do what ail was needed to achieve their object. Sir Radhakrishnan also emphasised that they should not raise minor issues and create unnecessary difficulties. The first question to be decided was the formation of the Province and if that was decided they would have the boundaries question settled by an impartial tribunal.

The Andhra Mahasabha Conference concluded its session to-day after passing a number of resolutions one of which stated that the City of Madras should be the capital of the future Andhra Province.—A. P.

It is understood that the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar will appoint a committee shortly to examine the position of the co-operative movement in Berar in general, and of the finances of Central Banks in particular.

PALESTINE CONFERENCE

Delegates From All Muslim Countries Arrive In Cairo

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

The Palestine Parliamentary Conference now opening its first session at Cairo is the most important oriental conference Egypt has ever seen for a century ago. Nearly 400 guests and delegates have arrived in Cairo from Muslim countries. From India there are five delegates, Choudhry Khalique-Zaman, Moulana Abdul Rahman Siddiqi, Moulana Mufti Kifayatulla, Moulana Mohamed Irfan and Moulana Abdul-Haq of Muradabad, from Syria 26 members of the legislature have also arrived. From Iraq 2 ex-Minister, 8 members of the legislatures as well as the Ruler of Hodieda (Yemen) and other eminent Muslims from Najd, Hedjaz, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Sudan, Aden, Abyssinia, South and East Africa, Transjordania, Beyrut, Lebanese Turkey, Iran, the Muslim Ulema of Yugoslavia, Albania, the representatives of the Arabs of America, Argentine and other parts of Muslim world have arrived to attend the Conference. A deputation from an Arab territory of General Franco's Spanish zone has also arrived. The Grand Mufti of Palestine and the members of Arab Higher Committee have also been invited, and most probably the Grand Mufti will come and participate in the Conference.

Comfortable accommodation at Jamiat Shubban-ulmuslimin, Alloba Pasha's Palace, Dr. Abdul Hamid Said Palace and many other palaces and houses of some prominent Egyptian citizens has been provided for the guests. Messages from their Majesties King Ghazi of Iraq, King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, Emir Abdulla, Sheikh of Kuwait, Sheikh of Bahrein, Premier of Iraq, President of Syrian Republic, the Premier of Beyrut, the Sultan of Morocco, the Imam of Yemen (who has wired to his son Saiful Eslam Alhousain who is still in Tokyo since May last, instructed him to fly direct to Cairo to attend the Conference on his behalf) the Sultan of Hazramouth and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, expressing their sympathy with the Arabs of Palestine, have been received by Alloba Pasha. H. E. Mohamed Ali Alloba Pasha, the President-elect of the Palestine Conference, will open the first session, delivering his presidential address and giving full detail of the Conference. Indian delegates will be given the first chance to speak on behalf of their country as the whole attention of the Conference has been drawn to the representatives of 80 million Muslims of Hindustan.

U. P. Press Consultative Committee

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

The United Provinces Government have decided to set up a Press Consultative Committee at Lucknow. The Committee's personnel will consist of four representatives each of the English-edited and the vernacular-edited press, two representatives of press agencies and one representative of the Public Information Department. The Committee will hold office for three years. Within this period the press is invited to organise itself into a corporate association for the province.

If such an association takes shape and begins to function as a representative body, the task of electing a Press Consultative Committee will be entrusted to such an association at the end of three years. The Committee so elected, will select its chairman and secretary.

Mr. Durga Das of the "Statesman" and Mr. Jwala Singh Mathur of the "Associated Press" are the Chairman and the Secretary of the Committee respectively.—United Press.

"Khar's Candidate"

(Continued from Page 6.)

pondent I have never protected myself by any screen of a pseudonym. Whatever I write, I wrote over my signature. I claim for myself that independence of thought and action for which the Congress is supposed to have been fighting and I count among my friends some very good and ardent Congressmen. But what puzzles me most is that the Congress-minded members of the Residents' Association, who mustered strong on the day of the meeting never raised a finger to erase me from the picture. When by a majority the resolution opposing the putting up of a candidate was defeated I put it, through an esteemed friend of mine to a prominent Congressman that between myself and my friend Prof. Bhagvat, from the Congress point of view I was a greater evil, and that if they would support Prof. Bhagvat, I was ready, after consultation with my friend, to withdraw in his favour. My defeat at the ballot that was subsequently taken could have been easily secured. Why did the Congress-minded members of the Association not take part in the ballot? I had always been begging the District Congress Committee through friends common to both the Association and the Committee to make it convenient for Prof. Bhagvat to stand as the Residents' Association candidates acceptable to the Congress. In this way also I should have been kept out. Lastly, Sir, if I am politically so untouchable as your correspondent makes me out to be the voters of Khar will not hesitate to throw me out. But I am sure, Sir, that if I went to Wardha the old gentleman would extend to me the common courtesy due to a fellow-citizen and even to an opponent. My political antecedents are not darker than those of at least one member of the present Congress Cabinet of our Presidency.—Yours etc.,

VEERBAL H. MEHTA.

Jayant Villa,
11th Road, Khar.

Poona Engineering College

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—The Bombay Government is making a wise move in transferring the control of the Poona Engineering College from the Educational Department (absolutely ignorant of the Engineering science and practice) to the Public Works Department. The learned staff of the Agricultural College, Poona, which is attached to the Agricultural Department of Bombay work throughout the whole year, keep themselves up-to-date in knowledge and are very useful both to the students and to the community. But the learned staff of the Engineering College work only for about six months in a year although they are paid for twelve months. This is wholly uneconomic and ill planned.

By a happy co-ordination of the P. W. D. Secretariat (Technical Branch), the Industries Department, Dapuri Workshops, and the Engineering College, better results may be obtained for the industrialisation of the country.—Yours, etc.

"THE SPECTATOR."

Poona, Oct. 8.

CHAMBERLAIN'S NAME FOR PARIS STREET

PARIS, (By Mail).

A suggestion that the name of Mr. Neville Chamberlain should be given to a Paris street has been made by M. Pierre Taittinger, Deputy for Paris and Municipal Councillor. He has tabled his proposal for discusion by the Paris Municipal Council.

"At a moment when the eminent Statesmen of the great friendly nations has not hesitated to undertake the impossible to save peace," writes the "Intransigeant", "the proposal of M. Taittinger will be sympathetically greeted by Parisians who are unanimous in courage and dignity."—Reuter.

A SHORT STORY

Not So Smart

BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

"Just the same," Andy Clow said, "it sounds fishy to me. I don't like it."

Mr Julian, president of Julian Auto Sales, Inc., sighed wearily.

"Why don't you like it? Why?"

Andy was never one to argue with a superior, but this seemed to him like a situation that called for drastic measures. "It isn't natural or normal, and I've always found it a good policy to steer clear of situations that aren't natural or normal. Look," he went on intensely, "this Mr. Pierce is walking by our show window. He sees our super special deluxe model on display. He steps inside and says: 'How much is that car?' 'Twenty-eight hundred dollars.' I tell him. 'I'll take it' he says. Well automobile sales aren't made that way."

"No? Then how are they made?" Mr. Julian was sarcastically patient. "A man asked the price of a car. You tell him. He says he'll buy it. My! I may be awfully dumb, Andy, but it strikes me that such a transaction has all the ingredients of a splendid sale."

"That's just the point!" Andy cried. "It's too easy. Mr. Julian, I've been selling cars for years. I've come to know something about people, about human nature. A salesman can't help but see things that others overlook. Mr. Pierce realized this. He wrote out a cheque for twenty-eight hundred dollars and handed it to me. 'I'm going out to lunch,' he said. 'Have the car serviced and ready when I get back.' Then he must have noticed something queer about the way I was looking at him. He smiled. 'If you're worried, call up my bank in Philadelphia and have the cheque confirmed'."

"Well, there!" Mr. Julian spread his hands. "What in the world more can you want? Over and above board. Andy, you're too suspicious."

"Do you mind," asked Andy, "if I call the Philadelphia bank?"

Mr. Julian took a deep breath. "Andy, you worry me. You've been working here nearly six years—well, all right, just to satisfy yourself, go ahead and call them. But mind, you pay the charges."

Andy picked up the phone. A moment later he was talking with the bank in Philadelphia. He gave Mr. Pierce's name, the date, number and amount of the cheque. Then ne listened. He hung up slowly.

"It's good," he said. "They'll pay it. There's not a thing wrong."

"Ha!" declared Mr. Julian. "Well, Andy, let this be a lesson to you. Now run along. I'm busy."

Andy wasn't satisfied, but there was nothing else he could do. He went back to the salesroom and ordered the super-special serviced. An hour later Mr. Pierce, tall suave, good-natured came in, asked for the car and drove away in it. Andy tried his best to be polite, but he couldn't rid himself of the idea that something was wrong.

An hour later Mr. Julian rapped on the glass partition of his office and beckoned Andy inside. Andy noticed that the president looked worried.

"Andy, the Fritz-Hayden Used Car lot, located on the edge of the city just called. They said a Mr. Pierce just drove in with a super-special and offered to sell it to them for dol. 600."

"What?"

"They became suspicious, never having been offered such a bargain before. Pierce quite frankly told them he had just bought it from us. If they didn't believe him to call me and find out. They did."

"Six hundred dollars!" Andy mused.

"Andy, you were right and I was wrong. There's something fishy. I told the Fritz people to hold Mr. Pierce on suspicion. No honest man would pull such a deal."

"No," Andy agreed, "no honest man would pull such a deal. I think you made a mistake telling the Fritz people to hold him."

"Mistake nothing! It was the smartest thing I ever did. I called the police. They're conducting an investigation."

Andy looked worried. "Mr. Julian, you shouldn't have done that. It's just like the sale I made: too normal, too natural. I think you'll regret the move."

"Bah!" snorted Mr. Julian. "No one is going to make a sucker out of me."

Andy happened to be in Mr. Julian's office two days later when the brisk young man with a briefcase entered. He smiled pleasantly and introduced himself.

"I'm Attorney Nick Chaplin, representing Thomas Pierce."

"Hah!" said Mr. Julian, "so they found out he was a crook, eh?" He looked triumphantly at Andy.

"No," said Mr. Chaplin, "they didn't. They found out he was honest. The money was in the bank to cover his cheque, and he was certainly within his rights selling his own property for whatever amount he chose. The only thing they discovered, Mr. Julian, was that he had been arrested falsely, on charges made by you. Mr. Pierce is very indignant. The incident inconvenienced him no end. In fact, because of it, he was the loser in a business transaction to the tune of dol. 5000."

Mr. Chaplin paused and smiled pleasantly. Andy sucked in his breath. Mr. Julian's face grew purple. He was on the verge of exploding, when Mr. Chaplin said:

"My client was so indignant he threatened to sue you for dol. 25,000, but I persuaded him not to, realizing the publicity would prove frightfully injurious—providing you reimbursed Mr. Pierce for his loss of dol. 5000."

Ten minutes later the smiling Mr. Chaplin departed as briskly as he had come. Tucked in his breast pocket was a certified cheque for dol. 5000. Andy didn't say a word, except to compliment Mr. Julian on being smart—for once.

(Copyright)

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy breaks up the congestion that causes coughs and colds. Swollen membranes soon become normal, the air passages are cleared, you breath freely, easily, once again. Chamberlain's contains no harmful drugs. It is entirely safe for infants and children as well as for adults. Pleasant tasting, too! K-11

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

REVA

A Perfume of Unrivalled Fragrance

Excellent for daily use on the handkerchief

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA : : : BOMBAY

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Princess Street, Bombay 2.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Is a Strong Believer in Absent Treatment

By BUD FISHER

JEFF, I'M WORRIED! WORRY IS GONNA SEND ME TO AN EARLY GRAVE!
AW-- IT'S SILLY TO WORRY!
I WANT YOU TO MAKE LIFE EASIER FOR ME! I WANT YOU TO BE MY OFFICIAL WORRIER! YOU KNOW, DO THINGS FOR ME! WHEN WORRIES POP UP YOU TAKE CARE OF 'EM!
SURE!
MUTT, YOU OWE ME SIX BUCKS FOR TWO YEARS AND I WANT THE DOUGH NOW!
JEFF, PAY THE MAN!
?
LISTEN, YOU PUNK! I WANT THE DOUGH NOW OR ELSE--
BUT I AIN'T GOT SIX DOLLARS!
DON'T WORRY, MUTT! I'M WORRYING FOR YA!
OH, HAVE I GOT A HEADACHE!
DON'T WORRY, I'LL TAKE AN ASPIRIN FOR YOU!
IF I'M WRONG, SUE ME!
BY HORTENSE DEBRIS
GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS NOT THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES!

Science and Industry

GUAVA AND DRY DATE PRESERVES

Mr. Rashid of Ahmednagar in a pamphlet gives same formulae of fruit preserves. In the two paragraphs published below he explains how to preserve guavas and dry date:—

Most of the orchards are found in the tropical regions and need scientific handling in their ultimate yield production and disposal. The fruits are glutted into markets and get mouldy due to untimely and premature harvests. Canning and preserves of these fruits seem indispensable in many parts of the Bombay Presidency—as the latest knowledge and application, modern canning machinery along with its many advantages have brought this section of horticulture to the forefront.

Fruits with few seeds, succulent and flavoured pulp, brilliant and yellow peel are best for the preparation of preserves.

They are cut into convenient pieces, skin peeled off and washed with cold water. Incisions are made with a fork and later dipped into lime solution over night and washed under tap. They are boiled in water till they become soft in consistency and later transferred into syrup (sugar 3 lbs. and water 4 lbs.)

The whole lot is kept boiling over gentle fire till the syrup gets thickened. It is removed from fire and sealed up in bottles while it is still hot.

The ultimate success of the final product of the preserve depends much upon the care taken in keeping up the fruit pieces intact instead of smashing them up in the various stages of its preparation.

The quantities taken being:—

Guava 2lbs.	Lime 2 oz.
Sugar 3lbs.	Salt 2 oz.
Water 4lbs.	

In foreign countries great impetus is given to this industry. There is a great demand for guava and other fruit preserves abroad and the products find ready markets. It is encouraging to note that the various district and village uplift committees in the Bombay Presidency are carrying on propaganda and holding fruit canning and preserve exhibitions every year.

DRY DATE PRESERVE.

These are extensively grown in Arabia, Mesopotamia, Sindh. The fruits are delicious and keep long. A great import trade is being carried on through the passes of Afghanistan to lower India

The fruits—tender, healthy-looking with bright, red lustre, are sorted out, washed and boiled in water for about twenty minutes. They are then put into thin syrup and kept over gentle fire till the consistency of the sugary solution is improved and then powdered cardamom minor and cinnamon are strewn over to improve the flavour and taste.

They are put into sterilized bottles while still hot.

The proportions of the different ingredients being as follows:—

Dates (dry)	2 lbs.
Sugar	2 lbs.
Cardamom minor	1 oz.
Cinnamon	1 oz.

It is said the preserve has medicinal value inasmuch as it serves as a laxative and tonic for adults and improves the general tone of the body.

GREATER UTILISATION OF COWDUNG

It is rather strange that cowdung with its rich nitrogen contents and high fertilising properties is allowed to be used as domestic fuel only. Not that the people do not understand the value of cowdung as a manure to replenish the nitrogen of the soil, deprived of it due to repeated raising of the crops thereon but that the extreme poverty of the people compels them to use it as a ready fuel for which no payment is necessary. This is naturally robbing the soil of the nitrogen which alone gives a good yield when it is present at least in sufficient quantity for the purpose.

It will be seen that cowdung has got two properties, e.g., it gives out heat which can be utilised in cooking and it adds to the nitrogen value of the soil. If the stuff is burnt, its fertilising power is neglected and if it is used as manure, its burning property remains unexploited. Moreover it is a fact that the fresh cowdung cannot be employed as a manure because in that case it produces more evils than good. A kind of bacteria is generated which instead of enriching the soil causes damage to the soil by exhausting it of the nitrogen already present in it

PRESERVING FERTILISING PROPERTIES.

It will therefore be interesting to enquire if it is possible to separate the characteristic units making up the cowdung. Ours is a poor country which can ill spare to go without either of the calorific or fertilising properties. It is noteworthy that an easy method has been devised which ensures the separation of the two distinct portions of the stuff. It consists of dissolving the fresh dung in a cistern provided with a number of perforations at the bottom. A quantity of saw dust or chips of coal is spread over the bottom of the cistern. It will be noticed that the dung is not perfectly soluble in water.

The soluble portion passes out through the holes and can be collected below while the insoluble portion which is fibrous in character is collected over the coal. The solute is rich in nitrogen and can be used as once as a manure while the fibrous mass is mainly the calorific portion of the cowdung. It can be well mixed with coal dust or coal tar and can be made into cakes or balls to be used as a fuel. The cakes can be used not only for household purpose but also be despatched to places where coal sells dear. It is stated that weight for weight dried cowdung deprived of nitrogen has got a higher calorific value than a piece of coal.

No Special Discriminations Against Indians.

Mr. Das Gupta On Business Conditions & Trade Regulations In Germany

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8

Interviewed regarding business conditions in Germany on his arrival in Calcutta, Mr. B. N. Das Gupta, Managing Director, Indo-Europa Trading Co. Ltd. said that the chances for Indians doing business in Germany were quite open. The Indian businessman in Germany would have to follow strictly the German regulations about foreign trade. Indians should understand that the Government is the only authority in Germany in regard to exports and imports, and that like all other foreigners, Europeans, Americans and others, Indians also would have to consult the foreign trade department of the German Government. Whenever they want to make payment for purchase of goods or receive foreign currencies on account of sales.

In this connection, Mr. Das Gupta observed that there was no special discrimination of any sort against Indian businessmen or travellers for business or pleasure.

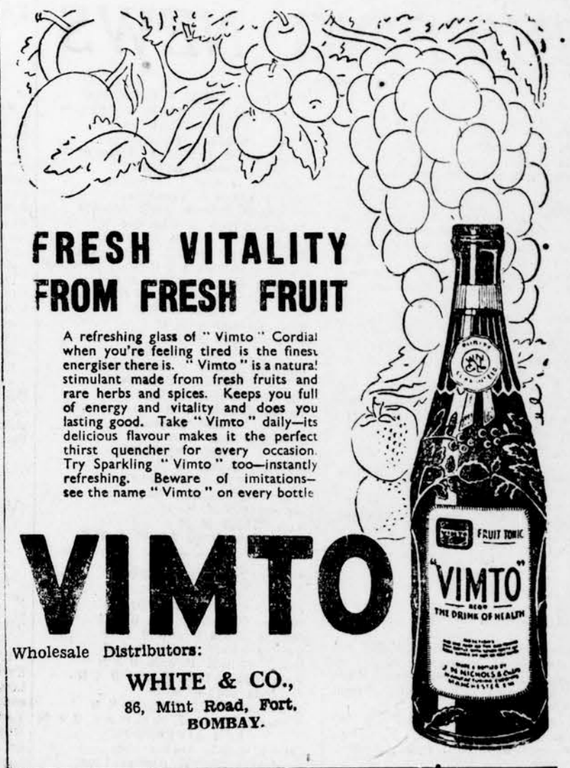
COMPLICATED REGULATIONS.

From practical experience of business with German houses extending over nearly 18 years, Mr. Das Gupta could say that the foreign Exchange laws and Currency regulations of Germany had been very complicated and strict in recent years. Not only Indian merchants but British, Italian, Japanese as well as other businessmen also felt that it was not easy to understand when the Foreign Exchange law was being unconsciously violated by them, simply because of the ignorance on their part about the regulations that were being made from time to time. His case was thoroughly examined by the German commercial and legal authorities in regard to the foreign exchange items. The German Government was entirely satisfied about the business methods followed by the Indo-Europa Trading Co. Ltd., and Mr. Das Gupta believes that the business of his company has every chance of prospering in the future.

Mr. Das Gupta added that the records and transactions of hundreds of companies, German and non-German, are regularly examined by foreign exchange department of the German Government. Mr. Das Gupta emphasised that even a German businessman whose place of business was in foreign countries was treated according to the German Foreign Exchange regulations as a foreigner in the matter of payments and receipts. The regulations therefore did not make the distinction so much between a German and a non-German as between persons having places of business within Germany and those having their place of business in foreign countries.

MISLEADING STATEMENTS.

In conclusion Mr. Das Gupta regretted very much that some misleading and incorrect statements about himself and his coming has been published when he first arrived in India from Europe.


FRESH VITALITY
FROM FRESH FRUIT
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Gain Goodwill & Co-operation Of Congress

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

Mr. A. K. Khan, Organising Secretary, of the Congress-minded Muslim Conference of South India, writes:

The proposal to hold the Conference of the Congress-minded Muslims of South India has now been before public for some time. It was to have been held in April last, and then again last month. It was postponed repeatedly in the hope that some friendly understanding would be reached between the Congress and the League, in the meantime, resulting in goodwill among all communities and co-operation between the Muslims and the Congress for the winning of the freedom of the country. Events have, however, shown that such a happy occasion is not yet within sight, but that, on the contrary, wrong tendencies are gaining wider ground every day, resulting in bad blood, animosity and conflict. Therefore, the need for the Muslims to establish cordial relationship with the Congress and to work for their own uplift with its goodwill and co-operation has become great.

Leaving pacts and agreements to be made by great men and great lawyers, we have set our hands to the immediate task before us, that is, creating the atmosphere in which such pacts and agreements will be possible. We know that such prosaic work is likely to be unpopular at present among certain Muslims, but that is no reason why responsible Muslims who have the courage of their convictions should shirk their clear duty.

Just as we are convinced that Swaraj is not worth having if it comes through bloodshed, we are convinced, too, that any good that comes to the Muslims through civil war is not worth having. Persuasion, reciprocity and compromise shall always be the basis of unity among the various communities in India. If a certain community is not able for the time being to get what it wants it should wait for a better opportunity to press its claims and not give room for despair or sound the war-drum. It should play the game.

MISSION OF ISLAM

Islam, we believe, came to India with a definite mission; the creation of a great nation strong and humane enough to become the torch-bearer of peace and brotherhood. That mission has not been withdrawn from the Muslims with the withdrawal of the rulership of India, in fact, that mission now stands on its own merits and therefore on firmer ground than state aid. Muslims have to-day, more than ever, the power to bring Swaraj to India; they have but to join wholeheartedly the other nationalist forces and India will soon be free.

While there is an opportunity, as some sincerely believe, of making British imperialism loosen its grip over the motherland, and while all other units of the nation are perspiring with effort towards that end let it not be said of Muslims that they alone stood by doubting. British Imperialism has a thousand times proved itself to be a danger to Islam. Its ravages are in evidence one day in Palestine, another day in Waziristan and the third day somewhere else. It gives no rest to the Muslim world. Will not a free India be a check upon it? Free Muslims in a free India will be in an undoubtedly strong position to help fellow-Muslims outside India to raise a defence against the onslaught of European imperialism.

We often hear the cry of "Islam in danger," nevertheless, we are convinced that such a fear under self-government is groundless. Although we form a small minority in this presidency we are not perturbed by such cries, and we, therefore, wonder at the fear of fellow-Muslims when such bogies are raised in the other provinces where their number is larger. It may be that here and there, wilfully or out of ignorance, some measures inconsistent with the interests of Muslims are passed, but, then, it is always possible to have such things rectified by proper representation or even agitation. In any event they are not matters to engender despair or cause alarm. The only danger, therefore, comes from our own ignorance, our mutual intolerance, wasteful practices, in short, our un-Islamic lives. Our immediate duty should, therefore, be to remove this danger, and the best way of doing it is by gaining the goodwill and co-operation of the Congress—of the Congress, because, it is to-day the greatest force that could do the greatest good to the greatest number.

Actuated by these thoughts we have decided to hold a Conference of Muslims who share our views, to whatever political party they might belong, and place before the Muslim masses a constructive and practical programme of work, instead of allowing them to be lost in vain dreams. Thus the growing hostility between the Congress and the Muslims and themselves, over the various issues now before the country, will be counteracted and they will be able peacefully to utilize provincial autonomy to their utmost benefit and at the same time to work for the freedom of the country along with the other communities.

The Conference will be held at Krishnagiri on the 22nd inst. We cordially invite all Congress-minded Muslims to attend the Conference and make it a success.

MATUNGA TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Rules For Election Of Council

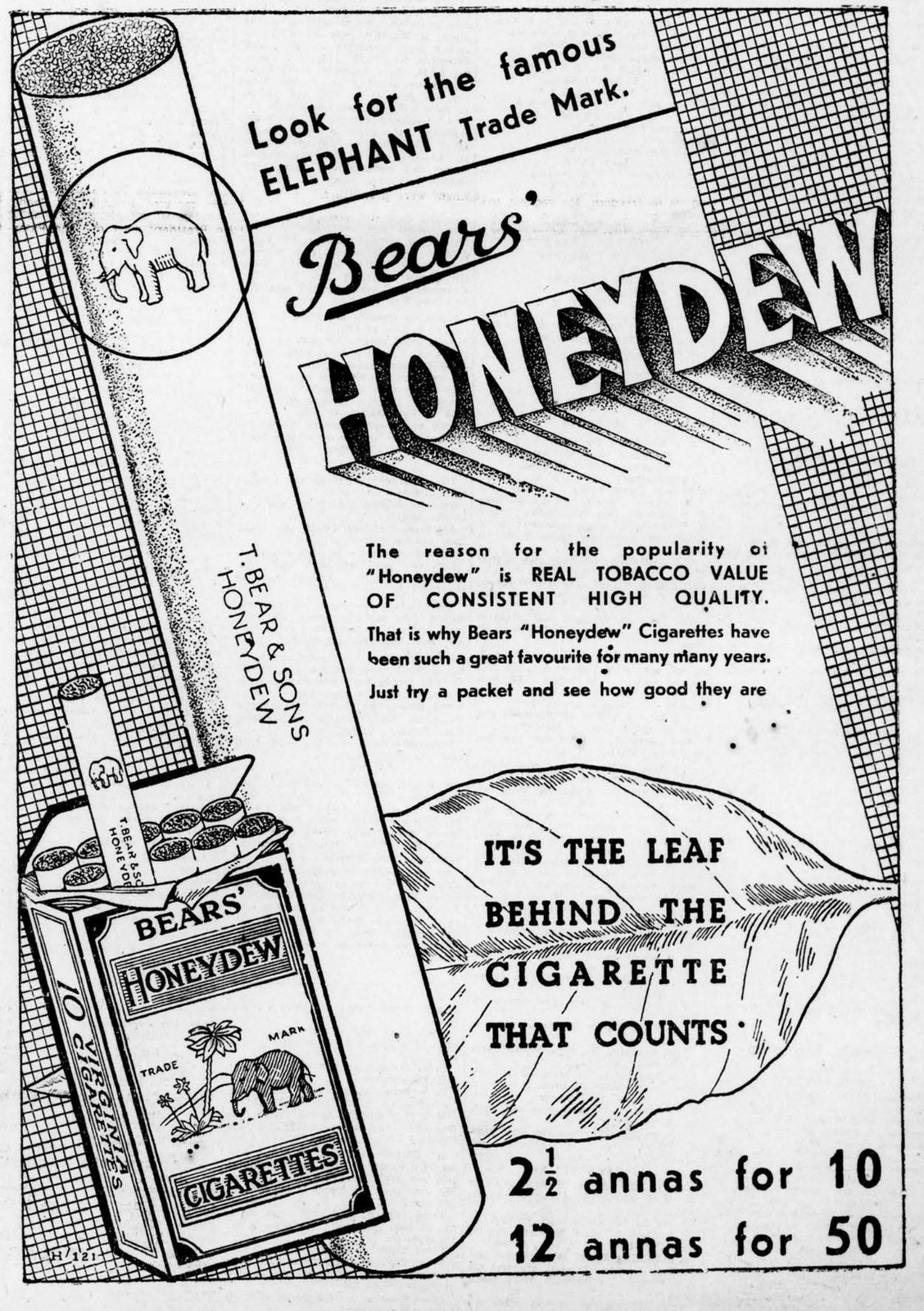
Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following statement:

Pursuant to the Resolution of the B.P.C.C. passed on the 20th September, 1938, I make and publish the following rules regarding the election of the members of the Council of Management of the Taluka Congress Committee at Matunga:

1. The election will take place on a day and at a place to be fixed by the Presiding Authority.

2. The election shall be by Ballot as follows: (a) The Presiding Authority will call for nominations intending candidates, duly proposed and seconded by at least one duly qualified member. The Presiding Authority will scrutinize the nomination papers. (b) At least three days shall intervene between the last date fixed for filing nominations of candidates and the date of election. (c) Each voter who presents himself at the polling station on the polling day shall be after appropriate scrutiny supplied a voting paper. The Presiding Authority

(Continued on page 10, Col. 6).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That is why Bears "Honeydew" Cigarettes have been such a great favourite for many many years.
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BEARS'
HONEYDEW
10 VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
TRADE MARK
CIGARETTES
IT'S THE LEAF
BEHIND THE
CIGARETTE
THAT COUNTS
2½ annas for 10
12 annas for 50
H/121

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, Oct 8

L Triestino ss Mauly of 3418 reg tons, Captain G Salvaggio arrived from Genoa via Italian Coast Ports, Port Said and Massowah with general cargo.

P and O S N ss Somali of 3521 reg tons, Captain T H Kemp arrived from Rotterdam via Antwerp, London, Southampton, Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Cathay of 8745 reg tons, Captain H R Rhodes arrived from Brisbane via Australian Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg ss El Madina of 1628 reg tons Captain R R Memery arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Cochin with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Elephanta of 2695 reg tons, Captain H Hitchcock arrived from Basrah via Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 8-10-38.

S S City of Rayville (L E) for Colombo, Colachel, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Suez Port Said and American Ports.

SAILED

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch, Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and local cargo.

L Edwards ss Marienfels of 4679 reg tons, Captain H Neumann sailed for Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino ss Hilda of 2974 reg tons Captain A Cattarini sailed for Basra via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Cathay of 8745 reg tons, Captain H R Rhodes sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Volkart Bros ss Bengkalis of 4056 reg tons, Captain S Jonkes sailed for Singapore via Alleppey with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Anchor Line ss Cilicia of 6577 reg tons, Captain F M Henderson sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi with local cargo.

F F Campbell ss City of Rangoon of 4272 reg tons Captain T D Handley sailed for Cochin, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Subadar of 3397 reg tons Captain H W Palmer sailed for Calcutta via Calicut Coast Ports and Colombo with local cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Tokushima Maru of 3703 reg tons, Captain N Morikawa sailed for Karachi via Cutch, Kundle with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ss Agra of 2605 reg tons Captain R Magnusson sailed for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon with same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Hatarana of 4592 reg tons Captain C A Vaughan sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

B I S N ss Gandara of 3190 reg tons Captain E Davies sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalarajan of 3148 reg tons, Captain E W Courtney sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

L Triestino ss Mauly of 3418 reg tons Captain G Selvergnio sailed for Rangoon via Madras and Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct 8

1 Agra 2605 Madras 9-10 L Edwards
3 Cilicia 6577 tons Karachi 9-10 Anchor Line
4 Hilda 2974 Karachi 8-10 L Triestino
6 City of Venice 5492 Karachi 12-10 K Nixon
7 Nardana 4784 Busra 10-10 M M
8 Alipore 3241 Japan 11-10 M M
11 Bengkalis 4056 Singapore 8-10 Volkart Bros.
12 Somali 3522 N F N F M M
13 Takliwa 3742 Durban 12-10 M M
14 Marienfels 4679 Antwerp 8-10 L Edwards
15 Kandelfels 4783 Antwerp N F L Edwards
16 Kinross 3043 Port Said N F L Dreyfus.
17 Hatarana 4592 Calcutta 8-10 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bankura 1896 Persian Gulf 12-10 M M
3 Gandara 3190 Karachi 9-10 M M
7 Mauly 3418 Calcutta 10-10 L Triestino
10-11 Tokushima Maru 3703 Karachi 8-10 N Y Kaisha
12/13 Gurna 3228 Calcutta 10-10 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Cambay Star 320 Malabar Coast 8-10 S Hassum
B Subadar 3397 Calcutta 9-10 T Morrison
C/R El Madina 1628 N F N F Scindia S N
D/E Jalarajan 3148 Calcutta 9-10 Scindia S N
F Alavi 2161 Jeddah 12-10 T Morrison
H Hashemi 298 tons NF NF S Massum
K Rahamani 3291 NF NF T Morrison
P St. Dunstan 3566 Java N F Grahams Trading

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Mooltan 3-11-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-10-38 P and O S N
Somali 7-10-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 20-10-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 26-10-38 M M
Viceroy of India 24-10-38 P and O S N
Canton 27-10-38 P and O S N
FROM HULL
City of Leicester 8-10-38 J Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
California 19-10-38 Anchor Line
Cian Graham 15-9-38 J Finlay
City of Venice 7-10-38 K Nixon
FROM HAMBURG
Kybfels 17-10-38 L Edwards
Wachtfels 9-10-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Tijuca 19-10-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
City of Rangoon 5-10-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 18-10-38 F F Campbell
City of Rayville 8-10-38 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Arabia 13-10-38 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 31-10-38 L Triestino
Mauly 7-10-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Chitral 1-10-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 11-10-38 L Triestino
Tosan Maru 15-10-38 O S Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 3-11-38 L Triestino
Yeifuku Maru 9-10-38 O S Kaisya
Kunishima Maru 13-10-38 N Y Kaisya
FROM BASRA
Bankura 6-10-38 M M
Varela 1-10-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 15-10-38 M M
Tairea 29-10-38 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Surada 5-10-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Gandara 5-10-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Braunfels 6-10-38 L Edwards
Baroda 6-10-38 M M
Vita 13-10-38 M M
Tokushima Maru 9-10-38 N Y K

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Soudan 25-10-38 P and O S N
Maloja 5-11-38 P and O S N
Cathay 8-10-38 P and O S N
Behar 11-10-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 15-10-38 P and O S N
Durenda 26-10-38 M M
Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 29-10-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Cilicia 14-10-38 Anchor Line
California 27-10-38 Anchor Line
City of Venice 27-10-38 K Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Marienfels 6-10-38 L Edwards
Werdenfels 10-10-38 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Polk 20-10-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 7-10-38 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 11-10-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 3-11-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino
Alipore 8-10-38 P and O S N
Tokushima Maru 14-10-38 N Y Kaisya
London Maru 1-10-38 O S Kaisya
Victoria 31-10-38 L Triestino
Tosan Maru 18-10-38 O S Kaisya
Somali 12-10-38 P and O S N
FOR SYDNEY
Mooltan 3-11-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 20-10-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Bankura 12-10-38 M M
Elephanta 13-10-38 M M
Naradana 10-10-38 M M
FOR JAVA
St. Dunstan N F G Trading
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 26-10-38 M M
Takliwa 12-10-38 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 12-10-38 T Morrison
FOR CALCUTTA
Subadar 8-10-38 T Morrison
Gurna 10-10-38 M M
FOR KARACHI
Vita 15-10-38 M M
City of Venice 12-10-38 K Nixon
Tokushima Maru 7-10-38 N Y Kaisha
B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Tokushima Maru 8-10-38
S S Alavi 7-10-38
S S Vita 7-10-38
S S Bhadravati 7-10-38
S S Netravati 7-10-38

EXPORTS

S S Kandelfels for Gothenburg: 50 bales ctn waste clean M Chandulal; 28 bales ctn waste clean G M Vyas.

For Hamburg: 1240 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 144 bags gum A Naranjee; 1291 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam; 110 bags zadoary roots A P Gupta; 35 bags turmeuric A P Gupta; 385 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan.

For Rotterdam: 265 bags gum R Nathalal; 110 bales cotton waste P Dass; 2000 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Ystad: 1400 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Bremen: 120 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Cilicia for Liverpool: 780 bags gr nut with shell S M Rajgor; 298 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor; 1438 bags gr nut oil cake P Soorchand; 40 bags gr nut with shell G Gokalchand

S S City of Venice for Glasgow: 6562 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Liverpool: 25 bales wool raw Cox and King (Agents).

S S City of Rayville for New York: 2400 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal.

S S Alipore for Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw Konishi; 400 bales cotton raw Kotak; 400 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan; 47 bales cotton raw A Revchand; 100 bales cotton raw L Ramji; 100 bales cotton raw V Ladha; 297 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 100 bales cotton raw N Futehally; 113 bales cotton raw G Dossa; 162 bales cotton raw A Podar; 200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi: 300 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros;

For Osaka: 300 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Somah for Kobe: 209 bales raw cotton Arjun Khimji.

For Yokkaichi: 100 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton N. Nagshi.

For Shanghai: 500 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Brisbane: 62 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas.

For Hongkong: 150 bales grey ctn yarn Pavri Sons; 80 bales grey ctn yarn J Jeevan; 145 bales grey ctn yarn P Madhavani; 10 bales grey ctn yarn David Sassoon.

For Manila: 230 bales ctn grey yarn A H Diab.

IMPORTS

S S Ranpura Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Marseilles: 67 casks caustic soda.

From Bordeaux: 25 cases brandy.

S S Alavi Agents T Morrison and Co from Port Sudan: 4105 bales cotton.

S S Takliwa Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Durban: 85 cases oranges; 434 bags mamosa extract; 30 bales truck tyres.

From Mozambique: 58 bags beans.

From D/Salam: 1135 bags gum; 26 bundles brass scrap; 1115 bales a r cotton;

From Zanzibar: 160 bags cowries; 50 bales or bundles cloves; 99 bales orange peels.

From Mombassa: 3809 bags potatoes; 5118 bales cotton

M V Bengkalis Agents Volkart Bros from Bahrein: 670384 tons fuel oil.

M V New Zealand Agents Caltex (India) Ltd. from Bahrein: 2888051 tons standard white kerosine;

S S Chitral Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Singapore: 1318 bags betelnuts; 2376 bags sago flour; 99 bundles rattans; 250 cases milk; 99 drums latex; 80 bags arecanuts.

From Penang: 2899 bags pearl tapioca; 67 bags betelnuts; 245 cases gum; 415 slabs tin

From Colombo: 87 bars silver.

From Shanghai: 120 bales raw silk; 425 cases cotton yarn; 28 cases silk piecegoods.

From Canton: 215 bales raw silk; 18 bales silk piecegoods.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (board or trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

4uth Week (ended October 7th)—
1938 10,360,500
1937 13,260,300
1938 14,525,700
Total for 40 Weeks (1st January to date)—
1936 428,841,800
1937 497,107,500
1938 571,877,300

For the calendar month of September 1938, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 61,790,300 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 53,666,436.

WEAKNESS IN WHEAT

Rice Markets Steady

The adviser to the Government of India, has issued the following Market Report for the week ending 1st October:—

WHEAT.

With the easing of the tension in Europe international commodity markets tended to weaken towards the end of the week. Last Monday and Tuesday Liverpool graded wheat futures were firm with a general air of nervousness but after the Munich agreement values fell sharply in spite of good speculative demand. On balance, closing prices were more than 15 per cent. down as compared with Monday's opening. Fluctuations were less pronounced at Chicago but the general trend was similar.

In India, the market reacted sharply to the international situation and in the major centres there was a decline in values which appears to have ranged between 6 pies and 5 annas per maund, the latter occuring at Karachi in the new crop July position. The average recession has been about 1 anna 6 pies per maund. The individual quotations are as follows:—Ready wheat at Karachi was Rs. 2/8/3 per maund with November Rs. 2/9/1½ and December Rs. 2/9/10. July 1939 closed Rs. 2/9/11. At Amritsar, the ready market was Rs. 2/-/6 per maund, Maghar was done at hs. 2/1/3 and Magh at Rs. 2/1/10. Har was marked at Rs. 2/4/4. Lyallpore records Rs. 1/15/9 per maund as the price of ready wheat. There were sellers of Asuj and Maghar at Rs. 1/15/11 and Rs. 2/0/4 respectively. Hapur lost comparatively little, the closing quotations being Rs. 2/4/9 per maund for ready pits, Rs. 2/5/9 for fresh arrivals; Rs. 2/4/9 for Mangsir and Rs. 2/5/10 for Jeth. The Cawnpore market was unchanged at Rs. 3/4 for fair average quality. The ready position at Bombay was only slightly lower at Rs. 3/0/6 per maund for Karachi Bangla and Rs. 2/15/ for Delhi-Cawnpore qualities. January was Rs. 3/0/1 and May Rs. 3/2/9.

Stocks at Bombay are down by 2,000 tons to a total of 6,000 tons. Amritsar reports 19,000 tons or 500 tons less than last week. Lyallpore shows little change at 19,500 tons. Total supplies at Karachi are about 74,000 tons as compared with 79,000 tons last week. Of this quantity roughly three-fourths are held in Port Authority areas.

Last week exports abroad fell to 800 tons only but coastal shipments from Karachi were 5,000 tons.

LINSEED.

The latest quotations on the London market are:—

Calcutta linseed £12-6-3 per ton c.i.f London/Hull.

Argentine linseed £11-2-6 per ton c.i.f. London/Hull.

Linseed oil £22-5-0 per ton ex-mill.

Compared with last week seed had improved slightly but oil was 5s. cheaper.

There was a minimum of business during the week buyers refraining from committing themselves under the war risk insurance conditions.

Indian markets were generally higher but without much business passing. At Bombay, ready Bold was Rs. 4/15 per maund or about 1 anna better, while Small fetched Rs. 4/10/11. May closed Rs. 4/10/9. No quotations are available from Calcutta to-day.

Shipments from Bombay were 1,000 tons this week.

RICE.

A steady market prevailed at Rangoon where Big Mills Specials were dearer by about 1 anna and quoted Rs. 2/7/6 per maund while Small Mills Special gained only about 4 pies to touch Rs. 2/10/1. Other quotations were about unchanged.

Nothern Indian markets are quiet with a further easing of 2 to 3 annas in the high grade Basmati quality at Amritsar. On account of scarcity of stocks Sone was dearer by 4 annas, the last quotation being Rs 4 per maund.

Stocks at Amritsar amount to 7,500 tons.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London Sept. 21:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,414,273 on September 14th as compared with £326,413,675 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £4,275,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing during the past week. Owing to the conditions recently established with regard to the covering of war risk insurance, gold arbitrage operations with New York have been seriously hampered and business, therefore, has been someyhat quieter. There has, however, been some general demand for gold and, in view of the insurance difficulties mentioned and consequence doubt regarding dollar parity, prices have been fixed on the basis of supply and demand.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 12th instant to midday on the 19th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
British East Africa	26,758
British India	36,487
British Guiana	12,804
Australia	133,242
Germany	1,242,003
Netherlands	237,755
Belgium	7,384,362
France	199,683
Switzerland	43,917
Other countries	2,183
	£9,318,934

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£19,494,871
Canada	29,777
Bombay	2,500
Netherlands	1,325,576
France	21,044
Switzerland	462,841
Sweden	1,576,456
Finland	24,056
Poland	46,761
Palestine	25,792
Syria	32,381
Morocco	15,595
Egypt	8,883
Bahamas	7,195
Other countries	15,959
	£23,089,687

The s.s. "Viceroy of India" which sailed from Bombay on September 17th carries gold to the value of about £26,000.

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of August 1938:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£5,514,093
Southern Rhodesia	476,426
British West Africa	400,300
British East Africa	88,597
British India	2,129,365
Siam	12,146
Australia	430,663
New Zealand	50,942
Canada	512,492
Mexica	112,987
Venezuela	53,419
Peru	70,497
Soviet Union	1,153,621
Germany	1,[illegible]5,075
Netherlands	[illegible]462
Belgium	246,909
France	67,528
Switzerland	110,820
Other countries	26,250
	£12,893,742

EXPORTS.

British India	£ 7,500
Palestine	32,282
Syria	91,854
Egypt	43,526
Morocco	47,433
Canada	7,520
United States of America	19,189,452
Finland	94,422
Sweden	2,284,752
Germany	1/9
Netherlands	2,221,716
Belgium	298,885
France	1,240,658
Switzerland	2,261,706
Yugoslavia	22,970
Other countries	32,370
	£27,877,225

SILVER

Prices did not maintain the high level reached at the end of last week. Offerings have been made more freely and included substantial sales from the East, consequently moderate Indian and bear-covering purchases, as well as demand for American trade purposes were readily met in spite of the firmness shown by the dollar.

Movements in the near future are difficult to foresee and market fluctuations may continue irregular owing to the uncertainty of the general outlook.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver, registered from midday on the 12th instant to midday on the 19th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Belgium	11,201
France	33,838
Germany	20,751
Czechoslovakia	14,100
Japan	5,672
Other countries	2,003
	£87,565

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£899,210
Germany	14,075
France	1,392
Denmark	2,340
Poland	1,966
Aden and Dependencies	10,293
Other countries	3,751
	£933,027

Ruiker's Appeal To C. P. Trade Unions

NAGPUR: October 8.

In pursuance of a letter received from the President of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, Mr. R. S. Ruiker, has issued an appeal to all Trade Unions in the Province to observe October 17 as a Protest Day by organising processions and holding meetings to condemn the Bombay Trade Disputes Bill.—United Press.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 8.

GOVT. SECURITIES.	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/11
4 per cent 1960-70	112/2
5 per cent 1945-55	116/14
BANKS.	
Bank of Baroda	108/8
Bank of Hindusthan	20
Bank of India	142/4
Central Bank	30
Imperial Bank F.P.	1550
Imperial Bank P.P.	378/12
Indian Overseas Bank	44/8
Reserve Bank	115
Union Bank	5/8
TEXTILES.	
Ahmd. New Textiles	505
Ambica	230/10
Arun	228/12
Arvind	1215
Asok	235
Bharatkhand	2500
Bombay Dyeing	861/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	190
Calico	620
Central India	253/2
Century	271/4
Colaba	148/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	352/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	154/6
Hukumchand	195
Indore	60/10
Jubilee	204/6
Khatau Makanji	117/8
Kohinoor	264/6
Laxmi Cotton	4/5
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	105
Morarji	138/12
Mysore	95/10
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	238/2
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	237/8
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	2940
Simplex	81/4
Swadeshi	214/6
Vishnu	1227/8
HYDRO ELECTRICS.	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1402/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	149/11
Tata Power Ord	1305
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	130/10
Ajmer Electrics	12/12
Bombay Suburban	138/12
Bombay Tram.	117/13
Surat Electrics	162/8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Air Services of India	5/8
Alcock Ashdown	304/6
Associated Cements	115
Belapur	186/4
Bombay Burma New	167/8
Bombay Burma Old	502/8
Bombay Steam	217/8
Bombay Telephone	79/8
Br. B. Petrol	3/5
Burma Corporation	6/10
Dalmia Cement	10
Indian Bleaching	125/10
Industrial Investment Tr.	42/4
Indian Radio Ord.	395
Indian Radio Defd.	425
Indian Copper	2/7
Indian Iron	29/2
Mysore Sugar	25
Port Canning	71
Premier Construction	66/8
Rohtas Industries	25/8
Scindia Steam	19/8
Shivrajpur	41/12
Tata Oil	36/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	2/2
Tata Steel Defd.	130/0
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	14
Howrah	46
Hukumchand	6
Kamarhatty	440
Kanknarrah	345
Lawrence	345
Reliance	61

ECHO OF TANDA FIRING

U. P. Govt. Institutes' Judicial Inquiry

LUCKNOW, Oct. 8.

The Government of the United Provinces have issued the following communique:

"With reference to the incident which happened at Tanda on the night of August 21, the Government have decided to appoint Mr. Justice Yorke, I.C.S., Judge of the Chief Court, Oudh and Lucknow, to conduct a judicial enquiry into the matter.

"The terms of reference will be the following:

(1) Whether the local authorities failed to take proper steps to prevent development of the situation which led to firing.

(2) Whether firing was justified?

(3) Whether excessive force was used and improper methods adopted in making arrests after firing.

"The inquiry starts at Fyzabad in October 17.

"No person giving evidence before Mr. Justice Yorke would render himself liable for prosecution by reason of any admission he may make and no such admission will be used against him in any criminal proceedings.

"The Government have appointed Counsel to assist Mr. Justice Yorke in the conduct of the enquiry."—United Press.

INSURANCE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS INCOME-TAX MEMORANDUM.

The following resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Insurance Brokers' Association, at a meeting held on Wednesday:—

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Insurance Brokers' Association have considered the Representation made by Mr. G. A. Abdul Hameed, Certified Public Accountant and Auditor, Bombay, and which was forwarded to the Central Board of Revenue, Government of India, New Delhi, in respect of the Indian Income-Tax Amendment Bill of 1938, and hereby support the views expressed in the said Memorandum dated: Bombay 12th September, 1938."

ROLE OF HISTORIAN IN INDIA

U. P. Minister On The Value Of Exhibitions And Museums

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

"We are to-day in the midst of wonderful epoch. It is an age of national renaissance, political, economic and cultural. The Indian people are breaking the spiritual and material chains that have so long bound them and dwarfed their stature; we are experiencing the birth-pangs of a new national personality, a personality rich in the cultural heritage it has inherited in the sacred soil of this country, which combines in itself the best elements from all those strains which have made India their home and hope. We look to this new India to save itself and humanity, to usher in an epoch, in which man shall work not for himself but for society and in which exploitation and profiteering, the degradation of man shall not exist."

Thus observed the Hon'ble Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister for Education, United Provinces, on the occasion of opening the History Congress Exhibition here yesterday.

HISTORIAN'S ROLE

"Surely", continued Mr. Sampurnanand, "the historian has an important part to play on this stage, as a faithful guide and friendly critic, as an impersonal student of men and minds and a citizen who is vitally interested in the well-being of this world in which he lives."

"Indian history, as taught in our schools is particularly depressing. But, surely, if things had been as bad as they are painted, humanity would have ceased to exist long ago and the earth would have been revolving to the happy drone of the insect whose hegemony is seriously challenged by this freak of evolution, "homo sapiens."

Referring to the utility of historical exhibitions Mr. Sampurnanand said: "If properly arranged, historical exhibitions and museums, which are really permanent exhibitions, can be of immense value in helping us to study epochs of civilization.—United Press.

THANA JURY'S VERDICT UPHELD

"It is quite impossible, we think, to say that the Jury were in any way perverse and that their verdict is grossly unreasonable so as to make it proper for us to interfere with it" said Messrs. Justices Broomfield and Macklin in their judgment acquitting Kalya Nagya, a villager of Thana, of murder in Reference Case 93 of 1938.

The case was referred to the High Court by Mr. M. A. Bhave, Sessions Judge of Thana, who was strongly of opinion that the evidence preferred on behalf of the prosecution was sufficiently weighty to justify a conviction.

Matunga Taluka Congress Committee

(Continued from page 9)

will settle the details to be incorporated in the voting paper. (d) Each voter shall be entitled to give twenty-five votes and may give all those votes to one candidate or may distribute them between such candidates and in such manner as he thinks fit.

3. The Presiding Authority will have power: (a) To appoint polling officers and scrutineers. (b) To take all steps and to make all arrangements required to hold the election.

4. The Presiding Authority will communicate the names of successful candidates to the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. as early as possible, who will forthwith publish the same

5. Any dispute in respect of the election will be submitted for his directions to the President of the B.P.C.C. within three days from the declaration of the result. The President of the B. P. C.C. will refer the same to the Election Tribunal constituted according to the provisions of Art. VII of the Constitution of the B. P. C. C. and the Election Disputes Rules made by the B.P.C.C. under the said Article VII shall "mutatis mutandis" apply to the proceedings before the Election Tribunal so constituted.

Note:—The following qualification for voting is contained in the Resolution of the B.P.C.C. passed on 28th September, 1938: "Only those who are duly enrolled as members for the year 1938 on or before 9th August 1938 and whose signed forms have been received on or before 12th Aug. 1938, shall have the right to vote at the said election."

Sanskrit & Arabic Words In Hindustani

Mahatmaji Agrees With Sampurnanand's Views On National Language

BENARES, Oct. 3.

Gandhiji replying to a letter of Sri Sampurnanand, Education Minisstr, United Provinces, embodying the latter's views regarding the form of Hindustani as National language in India, expresses agreement with what Sri Sampurnanand has said in his letter.

Gandhiji says that Congress have given a name to the language and have fixed no other limitations.

Sri Sampurnanand's letter express the opinion that there should be no unnatural importation of Sanskrit and Arabic words into Hindi which is now called Hindustani nor should there be removal of current words from Hindi or Hindustani.

Sri Sampurnanand is also of the opinion that from the practical viewpoint, it is essential to use sufficient words of Sanskrit origin to enable Bengalis, Marathis, Gujaratis and Madrasis to adopt Hindustani as the National language easily. He says that he is sure that he is not acting against the principles or declaration of the Congress.—A P.

THE PROBLEM OF FLOODS

(Continued from page 6).

in the present state of our knowledge. We have no idea of the capacity of our rivers, their gradients and velocity of current. Little do we know what proportion of the average rain forms the run off, how much percolates down, how much is trapped in lakes and ponds, now much is absorbed by vegetation and how much is evaporated away.

Another question to be solved is whether the river channels have become shallower or have been silted up by the debris brought down by the rivers themselves.

Further the forests are being removed on an extensive scale in the kingdom of Nepal

It will thus appear that the problem of the U. P. floods is very complicated and complex and its solution will tax the brains of the best engineers and geologists of the province.

The experience gained in America and Europe has shown that the building of levees is not in itself an effective method of preventing floods. The flood control plans, now under consideration in those countries recognise the need of additional ways and means of checking floods, among which are the straightening of the meandering rivers, creation of artificial lakes and the construction of overflow channels to act as safety valves to regulate the stream water.

Our Duty

For various reasons it has not been possible for the Geological Survey of India to undertake the study of the Indian Rivers. The Government of India, too, has paid little attention to the problem of floods which are very common in all the major rivers of northern India.

The imperative duty of combating the floods, therefore, falls on the shoulders of the Government of the United Provinces and on such a national institution as the Benares Hindu University. The problem of floods falls in the domain of Engineering Geology. It cannot, therefore, be tackled successfully by pure Civil Engineers; neither can it be solved by geologists alone. Under the circumstances, useful work in the United Provinces can only be done by the combined efforts of the Engineering Department of the Government and of the Department of Geology of the Benares Hindu University.

If the Government engineers and the geologists of the University start the study of the topographic features of the flood zone, survey the river basins and work in close co-operation with will and enthusiasm, I am sure the problem of the U. P. floods will be solved for ever, though, like all other such enterprises it will need several years of strenuous labour to complete the work and finally to adopt adequate preventive measures

"MONSTROUS LIE"

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

"It is a monstrous lie that the relations between the Bengal Ministry and the Public Services are not cordial," declared Moulvi Fazlul Huq while referring to the press reports that there was a conflict between them in an interview to Press representatives.

It was in the Congress Provinces, he said, where friction was evident.—United Press.

Pre-Bureau Long Liquidation In New York Market

COTTON BASIS FIRM IN SOUTH

Slightly Better Export Demand

Bombay, Oct. 8.

The New York cotton market was quiet on Friday owing to pre-Bureau long liquidation. The market was somewhat undecided. Bombay bought distants on differences and hedging initially was small with comperative reports that the basis in the South was very firm, subsequent hedging contributed to a late partial reaction.

The market was hesitant early on Liverpool cables with a disposition to await Bureau, late firmed up on continued trade buying of nears against recent large sales. Textiles sales were moderate on new outside buying. Prices then reacted partially on liquidation and hedging. Spot demand was slightly better on export demand improving. The market closed steady.

At the opening December was quoted 8.29 unchanged and declined to 8.26 which was the lowest level. Later on prices advance to 8.34 which was the highest level and the market finally closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 5 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 5 points at 8.50c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton market was steady with a moderate business and closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 8.47c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of one point with January 4.76. There was Bombay liquidation and hedging of distants which met trade buying. Later on there was speculative buying and trade calling with hedging. The market closed unchanged to one point up. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined one point at 5.00d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady. Giza futures closed 8 points up and Uppers improved 1 to 3 points. The Alexandria market was steady with a moderate turnover and Sakels futures closed 6 to 10 points Ashmouni futures advanced 9 to 7 points.

LOAN EFFORTS.

The cotton market during the past week has been influenced largely by the war clouds in Europe, the action of securities undermining confidence. Prices have declined to new low levels for the current movement under liquidation and hedge-selling. After reaching 7-3/4 cents however, resistance developed and the market to-day has displayed strong resistance to outside factors in spite of the fact that the war news has been the most menacing so far received. The general impression is that the market is feeling the sustaining influence of the Government loan; hedges have decreased materially, indicating that cotton is being diverted into the Government loan especially as the documents necessary for the loan are now available, making it easeir for producers to secure the Government offer.

Conditions in Europe have resulted in considerable speculation as to the probable influence of actual hostilities. Traders, however, are quite confident that the market is in a much better position than when the World War started, because of the Government loan and the numerous other protective measures which were not in force at that time and also because of the comparatively small open interest and the much lower price level.

CROP IDEAS.

The cotton picture was not altered materially by the Bureau crop estimate, which was much the same as the average private estimate and not sufficient changed to influence the market, although satisfaction was expressed that the figures were slightly smaller. Weather conditions have been generally favourable; there have been some complaints of premature opening and shedding although nothing to indicate more than the usual seasonal losses.

SPOT DEMAND.

Spot demand has improved slightly, daily sales being larger though still below the normal. Mills are hesitant as regards making forward contracts, but the basis is generally firm. Textiles are inactive, with only a small hand to-mouth business; buyers are indifferent although they have not covered their spring needs, so that an improved demand is possible on any encouragement from general business conditions, which are slightly better. Merchants generally are still pessimistic as regards the outlook, though in some quarters the price level is considered more attractive.—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. December Highest (11-21 a.m.)	8.34+05
N. Y. December Lowest (10-5 a.m.)	8.26—03
Liverpool January Highest	4.78+01
Liverpool January Lowest	4.75—02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market awaiting the Bureau Report. Good trade demand sustains prices.

Liverpool.—There is distinct evidence that public are taking more interest on buying side. Trade reports improving. Bullish even if Bureau larger than expected.

New York.—Foreign buying and fixations offset hedge selling and pre-Bureau liquidation.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends:—

London:—"United States of America futures for freight car loadings electricity consumption, steel operators and industrial production better. Outlook United States of America building industry and motor industry better. Cotton advise buy United States of America markets."

New York:—"Report expected to indicate a crop of about 11,600,000 bales. No new futures. Recommend selling as we think boom is over. Small trading."

"Expect little change Bureau market

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Partly cloudy. showers.
Central:—Generally fair.
Western:—Generally fair.

FORECAST.

Eastern:—Partly cloudy towards the coast.
Central:—Generally fair to partly cloudy.
Western:—Local showers. Generally warm in East Texas.

should advance moderately further bring out Southern offerings. Favour purchases recessions."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 8.

	To-day's Price.
December	8.19
January	8.12
March	8.12
May	8.03
July	8.00
September	8.04
Middling Spot	8.50
	Nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 8.

October	8.27
December	8.32
January	8.23
Middling Spot	8.37

NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 8.

11-00 a.m. RANGES.

December	Closed
January	

NOON CALL.

December	Closed
January	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 8.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts to U. S. Ports	31,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 8.

	To-day's Price. (Final.)
October	4.63
November	4.66
December	4.68
January	4.70
February	4.71
March	4.73
April	4.74
May	4.75
June	4.75
July	4.76
August	4.75
September	4.75
October	4.75
Middling Spot	5.01
	10-12 a.m. Quotations.
Ovtober	4.78
January	4.81

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 8.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.78.31
Paris	178.93
Berlin	11.93-1/2
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.82-1/8
Amsterdam	8.80-1/4
Brussels	28.30-1/2
Milan	90.87
Berne	20.99-1/2

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Oct. 8.

To-day's Price.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton. 1.18.9 Oct. sellers
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton. 12.1.3 Oct. sellers.
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton. 12.7.6 Oct. sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton. 11.0.0 Oct/Nov. sellers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. 10.17.6 Oct.-Nov. sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 8.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels. 24/9 Oct. sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels. 25/ Oct. sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels. 27 Oct. sellers.

LONDON OIL.

London, Oct. 8.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked. 21/10-1/2 Oct. sellers.
Linseed Oil London per cwt naked. 21/9 Oct/Nov. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 8.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 8-7/16 sellers.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 8.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged

LONDON SPELTER.

Spelter hard (Indian brand) F.O.B. closed.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.88+4.
October	7.16+8.
November	7.16+8.
January	7.35+8.
March	7.39+8.
May	7.43+8.
January	7.64+8.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.39+2.
October	6.21+1.
November	6.21+3.
January	6.19+1.
March	6.22+3.
May	6.23+4.
July	6.24+4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market ruled quiet but steady with a limited turnover as the Bureau report is due to night. The market opened at Rs. 155/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and after declining annas two improved to Rs. 155/8 on scattered buying. The tone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point. There was scattered buying in the local market and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 155/14. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	.....	156	8 0
Oomra D/J.	.....	140	2 0
Bengal D/J.	.....	117	4 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct 8

Bengal Superfine 122/24 Nov +7 Dec +5
Bengal Fine 119/20 Nov +4 Dec +6
Bengal F G 113/17
C P 1 141/42 Nov +15 Dec +11
C P 2 139/41 Nov +9 Dec +7
Arvi 139/41
Amraoti 138/40
Ellichpur 138/40
Berar 138/40 Nov +6 Dec +2
Khandesh 129/33 Nov Par Dec —3
Jalna Sailu 131/33
Burwah Sanavad 137/40
Khandwa 137/40
Harda Khirkiya 137/40
Mathia 114/19
Malkapur 134/36
Broach 143/48
Punjab 4 F 165/70 Nov No/Dc
Punjab 289 F 190/95 Nov +50
Sindh N T 175/80 Nov +38 Dec Ap/M
Kampala 262/64 Dec +127
New Manza 250/51

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct 8

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh		208	613
Central India	349	11,489	
Barsi and Nagar	51	997	438
Hyderabad Gaorani		202	
Berar	181	2,702	6
Central Provinces		2,989	48
Total Oomras	581	18,587	1,105
Dholera	94	10,568	600
N W Provinces		2	
Rajputana	28	780	
Sind Punjab	754	6,486	7,849
Broach	422	5,192	1,382
Coompta & Dharwar	51	3,848	2,010
Westerns Northerns	146	3,243	414
Cocoanada			12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	50	986	809
American		4	198
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,175	44,332	28,281
Comilla, Burma and other sorts			26
Total	4,301	93,988	42,646

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 6th Oct

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	228	11,729	22,079
Japan and China	3,754	90[illegible]	21,930
Coast Ports		[illegible]	10,561
Up-country by Rail		30[illegible]	29,382
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		18,571	3,550
Total	3,982	154,884	87,562

American Cotton Figures

	1938-39	1937-38
F P Bales Receipts to date 7-10-38	1497000	2812000
Receipts yesterday 7-10-38	66000	105000
Exports to date 7-10-38	730000	998000
Stock at Ports 7-10-38	3007000	2798000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-10-38	2877000	1714000
Stock at Liverpool 7-10-38	1140000	686000
Visible Supply 7-10-38	7167000	5630000
Quantity in sight 7-10-38	3146000	4605000
Quantity out of sight 7-10-38	1614000	1856000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 5th Oct.	1,951
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	89,687
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	33,714
Increase	57,973

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
Dec. 120 Jan. 128 March 133 May 148 July 155 at Cross Rate 4.78 7/16.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 155/8—Liverpool May 1939 4.83 Rs. 54 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 158/8—New York May 8.15 Rs. 33 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.78 7/16.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Broach A/M. 1939 op. 156 1/8; highest 156 1/8; lowest 155 /34; closing 155 7/8
Oomra D/Jan. op 140 5/8; highest 140 5/8; lowest 140; closing 140 1/8.
Bengal D/Jan. op 118; highest 118; lowest 117 3/8; closing 117 3/8.
T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-10-38) Rs. 3 1/2.
T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 13 3/4.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct 7.

SAKEL—	
November	13.82+10.
January	14.02+ 6.
March	14.17+10.
ASHMOUNI—	
October	10.79+ 9.
December	10.87+ 8.
GIZA—	
November	13.55+11.
January	13.61+10.
March	13.63+12.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 7 points at £7-5-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 12 points down at 178.91 and dollar sterling cross rate was 4.78 7/16. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 19 1/2d. Offerings were small and there was little general buying and Bear covering. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures were also unchanged. Shanghai T. T. on London was closed. The local market was fairly steady with a slightly better demand for silver while gold was firm on buying by Banks.

GOLD.			
Ready	.....	36	5 3
Ashvin delivery	.....	36	5 6
Kartik delivery	.....	36	5 9
Kartik Teji-mandi	.....	0	4 8
SILVER			
Ready	.....	51	0 0
Ashvin delivery	.....	51	1 0
Kartik delivery	.....	51	1 8
Kartik Teji-mandi	.....	0	12 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 8.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	19-9/16
Forward	19-7/16

LONDON GOLD

Gold bars fine per oz. £7.5.4-1/2

N. Y. Silver

New York, Oct. 7.

Spot ..... 42 3/4 cents.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct. 7.

October	42.00
December	41.00

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct 8

London market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £44-5-0
Standard copper 3 months £44-10-0
Electrolytic copper £50-10-0
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 42-8-0
Copper sheets Rs. 48-14-0
Tone: Steady.

GOLD EXPORTS

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

Gold valued at Rs. 56,52,337 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, October 8.

The s.s. "Cathay", which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon, carried the gold with the following descriptions:—Bar gold worth Rs. 12,30454 for London option New York, Paris or Amsterdam; bar gold (in two consignments) worth Rs. 27,53,518 for London; and sovereigns (in four consignments) worth Rs. 16,68,365 for London.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,20,21,69,873.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Oct 7

November	£10-1-3
December	£10-0-0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	.....	27	3 6
Highest	.....	27	4 9
Lowest	.....	26	15 6
Closing	.....	27	0 0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	.....	26	8 0
Highest	.....	26	11 0
Lowest	.....	26	6 6
Closing	.....	26	10 0
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	.....	18	14 0
Highest	.....	18	14 9
Lowest	.....	18	12 6
Closing	.....	18	14 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct 7

October	59 3/4d.
December	55 7/8d.
March	55 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct 7

December	dol 0.64 7/8
May	dol 0.65 3/4
July	dol 0.65

New York Sugar

New York, Oct 7

January	2.04
March	2.06
May	2.09
July	2.11

LONDON SUGAR

London, Oct. 7.

December ..... 5s. 4d.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Wheat	8,746 cwts.
Linseed	8 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	124 cwts.
Gingellyseed	87 cwts.
Poppyseed	84 cwts.
Groundnuts	11,268 cwts.
Castorseed	33 cwts.
Rice	2,056 cwts.
Myrabollams	168 cwts.
Cottonseed	734 cwts.
Mowraseed	25 cwts.
Gram	2,536 cwts.
Joowar	926 cwts.
Barley	1,000 cwts.
Bajree	330 cwts.
Indian Sugar	4,161 cwts.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct. 8.

CLOSING.

October	203.50+40.
December	203.00+30.
February	203.00+40.
March	203.80+40.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 8.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 98/12
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 99/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 101/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/4
3 per cent 1963/65 98
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 112
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 118
3 per cent U P Bonds 96/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 102/12
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/4

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1949/55 Loan 117
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 100/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 109/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 108/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 116/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb 129

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 98/10 to close at Rs. 98/11.
Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 8.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to Dec. 1/6 1/16 Jan-June
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 281 3/4
Bank's buying T T 277 3/4
Bank's buying D D 277 1/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,315
Bank's buying T T 1.350
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 87 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.78 1/2 7th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 8th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 8th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 1/4 8th inst.
Java/London 8.80 8th inst.
London/Paris 178.91 7th inst.
London/Belgium 28.35 1/2 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 21.00 1/2 7th inst.
London/Berlin 11.96 7th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.40 1/2 7th inst.
London/New York 4.78.93 7th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.81 7th inst.
London/Italy 91.06 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-4-5 6th inst.
Gold £7-5-0 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 7/16 6th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/4 6th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 month 1 per cent 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 7/8 per cent to 1 per cent 7th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 7.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	93
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	106 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116
5 per cent 1942/47	109 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary steady	44/4 1/2

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 7th October 1938 amounted to £95,000.

RICE CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay have issued the following Preliminary Memorandum on the Rice Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1938-39:

On an average of the five years ending 1936-37 the area under Rice in the Territory included in this forecast has represented some 3.3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Rice crop sown between May and July 1938.

(Estimates up to 15th September 1938.)

Information incomplete. Total reported and estimated area British Districts 1,782 thousand acres and Indian States 429 thousand acres. Total 2,211 thousand acres; 0.1 per cent. below corresponding area last year but 0.4 per cent over decennial average at same date. Area remained almost same as last year in all Divisions except Karnatak where slightly decreased due inadequate sowing rains especially in east. Sowing and transplanting about fortnight earlier than usual due early monsoon this year. Crop progressing well in south Gujarat, Deccan and east Karnatak but suffering from deficient soil moisture in north Gujarat and west Karnatak where more rain urgently needed. Konkan crop in good condition, although somewhat damaged by "Leptispa Beetle" in places Ratnagiri district.

Pay In—Oct 10. Pay Out—Oct. 12

Bombay Dyeing Shares Improve On Covering

TATA STEEL SHARES FLUCTUATE WITHIN NARROW RANGE

Burmas And Cements Steady

BOMBAY: October 8.

The Wall-Street Market ruled steady yesterday and U. S. Steel shares as well as Anaconda Coppers advanced one dollar. At the meeting of the Advisory Council a resolution was adopted approving of the efforts for greater co-operation between Administration, Business and Labour. Such a resolution without detailed measures for co-operation cannot have much effect.

The local market seems to have steadied around present levels and neither buyers nor sellers find anything in the situation for inducement.

The market will remain closed on Monday, being monthly Settlement, after which there will be some activity, but there is more disposition to await developments.

Tata Steel shares were barely steady and Dfds. fluctuated within a range of Rs. 25. Cotton Mill shares fared well with some covering in Bombay Dyeing shares as approach of Diwali will see better business in cotton piecegoods.

Bombay-Burmas were steady on satisfactory dividends, while Associated Cements also ruled steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY Oct. 8.

100	Ahmd. Advance	426	4
250	BOM DYEING	865	0
100	CENTURY	271	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	254	0
100	COLABA	149	8
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	325	0
1.	E. D. Sassoon	0	5 9
100	Finlay	120	0
100	GOKAK	155	0
1.000	Hindustan	1,700	0
100	Indore	56	0
100	Khatau	115	0
100	KOHINOOR	265	8
250	Laxmi	475	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1.000	Morarji	139	0
250	Model	47	0
50	MYSORE	100	0
200	NEW GREAT	238	8
100	Oosmanshahi	38	0
100	PHOENIX	226	4
25	Sassoon Silk	76	4
1,000	Sholapur	2940	0
50	SIMPLEX	81	8
100	SWADESHI	215	0
100	Swan	107	8
500	Vishnu	1227	8
1.000	Western	875	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda	108	8
25-50	Central	30	0
500	Imperial	1557	8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	378	2
50-100	India	141	8
100	Reserve Bank	115	0
5	Unions	5-8-6	
	CEMENTS.		
100	Associated	115	0
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire	711	4
15-100	Jupiter	13	6
20	Mercantile	52	8
15-100	New India	39	8
200	Oriental	4250	0
15-50	Vulcan	7	2
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ah. Old	129	6
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1405	0
10	Ajmer	12	12
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	BOM TRAM	118	0
100	Bombay Suburban	137	0
10	Broach	10	0
100	Karachi	185	0
100	Poona	172	8
100	Surat	161	4
100	TATA HYDRO	150	0
1000	TATA POWER	1307	8
	RAILWAYS.		
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	927	8
100	C. Province	99	12
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	99	0
100	Mandra Bhon	100	8
100	Pachora Jamner	97	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	99	0
500	Tapty Valley	718	12
	MINING.		
9	Burma Corp	6	10
2	sh Indian Copper	2	7
10	Indian Iron and Steel	29	2
10	SHIVRAJPUR	42	0
30	TATA STEEL •DEFD.	1302	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	273	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK	305	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	187	0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	850	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	218	0
125	B. BURMA	503	12
50	Burma Conty.	172	8
8	sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-5-3	
50	BOM. TELEPHONE	79	8
100	I. BLEACHING	126	0
50	I. Invest Trust	42	0
100	I. Radio Defd.	430	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	390	0
100	Port Canning	72	0
30	Premier Cons.	64	0
15	Scindia	19	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Bombay Dyeing (847/8) 850 846 853 860 862 865
Century (268/8) 268 271
Central India (252) 251 254 253 254
Kohinoor (261/8) 262 261 264 265/8
New Great (235) 236 235 236 238/8
Simplex (30/4) 80 79/8 80 81/8
Swadeshi (211/4) 211 214 215
Associated Cement (114) 113 114 115 114/8 115
Andhra (1410) 1405
Tata Hydro (147) 147/8 150
Tata Power (1305) 1307 1305 1310 1307/8
Tram. Ord. (117) 117 118
T. Steel Dfd. (1290) 1290 1277 1295 1292 1297 1285 1300 1292 1305 1302/8
Tata Steel Ord. (269/8) 269 268 271 270 272 270 272
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (156/12) 156/12
Bellapur (185/8) 185 186 187
B. Steam (217) 217 218
B. Burma (493) 500 493 498 497 502 500 503/12

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 7.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Com.	5
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	30
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	52
Columbia Gas and Elec.	7
Int. Tel. and Tel.	11
Int. Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	73
American Tel and Tel.	146 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	490
Western Union Telg.	29
Great North Pfd. Rly.	23 1/2
New York Central Rly.	19 1/2
Union Pacific Rly.	95
Texas Corp.	43 1/2
Union Carbide	84 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	62
6 per cent Denmark 1942	105
4 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	94
Cons. Mining Smelting	60
United States Steel	62 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	62 3/8
Crucible Steel	37
Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	19
United S. Smelting	67
Anaconda Copper Mining	38
Int. Nickel of Canada	52 1/2
Chrysler Motors	78 1/2
General Motors	49 3/4
General Electric	44
Boeing Airplane	27
Curtis Wright	5 1/2
Consolidated Oil	9
Phillips Pet Oil	40
Socony Oil	14
St. Oil of N.J.	54 3/4
Chase Bank	33 1/4
National City Bank	25 3/4
6 per cent Japanese 1954	81
3 1/4 per cent Amr. Tel and Tel. Deb. 1961	104
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 p.c. 1961	89
Electric Boat	9

Turnover 1 1/2 million shares. Some temporary resistance likely but trend higher. Carloadings 22385 units up.

25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36	10
	PREFERENCE.		
5½	p.c. Amalgmd (T. F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1.525	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	296	4
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	69	4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	562	8
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	107	8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	97	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152	8
7½	p.c. Tata Power	XD 1557	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	202	8
7½	Tata Steel 2nd	156	12
7	p.c Vishnu	717	8
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	102	0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	8
7	p.c. Sholapur	78	10
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108	10

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

	Season To date	This Week	CORRESPONDING. Season 1936/7	Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters)	3,146	594	4,605	858
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	991	177	1,103	25
Exports from U. S. Ports	730	107	938	24
Of which to Japan	168	13	55	8
Of which to China	2	—	11	3
Of which to Great Britain	85	9	290	24
Of which to Germany	127	7	178	14
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,007	—	2,798
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,877	—	1,714
World's visible supply	—	9,200	—	7,163
Of which to American cotton	—	7,167	—	5,630
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	1,614	273	1,356	335
Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,497	195	2,812	449

N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

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Regd. No. B. 1065

12 CREAMY SHAVES PER BLADE

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

DIABOLO
CREAM SEPARATOR
BUTTER-CHURN,
DAIRY-MACHINERY.
Modern—Economical—Cheap.
DINSHAW & CO.
105, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1938

Rajkot Ruler Violates Constitution

Recent Ordinances Are Ultra Vires

Dewan And Thakore Saheb Have No Right To Legislate Without Consulting Praja Pratinidhi Sabha

KATHIAWAR BAR ASSOCIATION'S S. O. S. TO VICEROY

In a lengthy resolution passed at its recent meeting the Kathiawar Bar Association holds that the Thakore Saheb and Dewan of Rajkot have violated the constitution by issuing Ordinances. According to the constitution, the Dewan or the Thakore have no right to issue direct legislation without consulting the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha—the State Legislature. The Ordinances, therefore, are "ultra vires" of the constitution of the Rajkot Statutes.

S. O. S. TO VICEROY

The Kathiawar Bar Association has also sent a telegram to the Viceroy drawing attention to the serious situation in the State of Rajkot and urging the intervention of the Paramount Power in the interests of Justice.

RAJKOT (By Mail).

The President, Kathiawar Bar Association writes:—

The meeting of the lawyers of Rajkot convened under the auspices of the Kathiawar Bar Association, unanimously resolved:—

That Ordinances Nos. 23, 24 and 25 of 37-38 issued in Rajkot are in contravention of the constitution and "ultra vires" according to the law in force in the Rajkot State.

The resolution quotes sections of Act No. 2 of St. 1979, viz., the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha Act, which relate to powers and procedure of legislation in the State.

Sections 32 to 41 lay down the procedure for initiation and passing of bills in the Sabha.

Section 35 comprises the prerogatives reserved for the State and the Thakore Saheb. It also refers to Clauses 4 and 5 of this section.

LIMITATION OF POWERS

The resolution then continues: The wording of these sections clearly shows that the State has reserved no powers for the Thakore Saheb and for the Dewan of direct legislation. All legislation can be done by the P. P. Sabha and submitted by it for the sanction of the Thakore Saheb. The Thakore Saheb can either pass the same or refuse to pass it or he can suggest amendments and alterations in a bill so submitted for his sanction by the P.P. Sabha. If the Sabha does not accept the amendments suggested by the Thakore Saheb he can, under unavoidable circumstances only incorporate the amendments in the law not accepted by the P.P. Sabha. The Thakore Saheb can further under unavoidable circumstances sanction and promulgate a bill tendered by the State before the Sabha and rejected by it.

Thus the State or Thakore Saheb has under the law no authority to pass any law or order having the force of law directly before it is submitted to the P. P. Sabha, and the P. P. Sabha has given its own opinion thereon.

DEWAN HAS NO POWER

The Dewan under no conceivable circumstances can pass and promulgate any law or order having the force of law nor can any such power be delegated to him by the Thakore Saheb.

The Bills of the Ordinances Nos. 23, 24 and 25 of 1937-38 have not been submitted to the P. P. Sabha for consideration but they have been passed and promulgated directly under the authority of the Thakore Saheb and the Dewan. According to the law and procedure mentioned herein before, this is in direct violation of the constitution and beyond the powers reserved to the State and the Thakore Saheb.

So the ordinance do not carry the necessary sanction of law and any action whatsoever taken or contemplated to be taken thereunder hereunder is and would be illegal and ultra vires.

Furthermore this meeting is unanimously of opinion that the said ordinances were entirely unjustifiable and uncalled for, in so far as there were no lawful grounds, nor was there any such emergency for issuing them.

The people of Rajkot were deprived of their vested and existing rights and privileges and they have every right to show their righteous indignation and resentment by completely peaceful and non-violent methods. adopted by them. The ordinances and repressive measures adopted are only further oppressive acts, to support the initial wrongs done to the people.

This meeting therefore protests against the ordinances and the actions taken thereunder as being highly illegal and unjust and request the State authorities to recall the ordinances and all actions taken thereunder as early as possible.

This meeting notes with extreme pain and regret that the Ordinance No. 23 of 1938 provides for rigorous imprisonment only and the duration of the ordinance is not limited.

It can only be interpreted as an uncivilized legislation and it is requested that it be immediately recalled.

DEWAN'S ACTION CONDEMNED

This meeting further resolves that it is illegal and "ultra vires" on the part of the Dewan to issue blank notices signed by him under Notification No. 23 of 37-38 and leave the names to be filled in by the Police. The said notification authorises the Dewan personally to decide about the names of individuals on whom notices thereunder are to be served. But the Notification does not authorise the Dewan to issue signed blank notices leaving the names to be filled in by the Police at their sweet will.

AT MERCY OF POLICE

The action of the Dewan in issuing some signed blank notices is not only in clear contravention of the said Notification and "ultra vires" but is highly objectionable and dangerous in principle inasmuch as it leaves the public at the tender mercies of the Police and it has actually resulted in misuse by the Police of the very wide powers conferred on the Dewan personally.

SEALING OF SHOPS

This meeting deputed Mr. R. V. Patwari, the President and Mr. Ramji M. Doshi and Mr. H. N. Pandya to make personal inquiry as to whether shops in Mandvi Chowk Bazar are, as reported, sealed by the State authorities and if it is found that shops are so sealed they should take immediately necessary action in the matter.

LEGAL HELP

This meeting resolved that lawyers of Rajkot are willing and ready to render all legal assistance required by the exigencies of the present situation and appointed a Committee of thirteen lawyers to render prompt and necessary legal assistance whenever required.

TAMIL EDITOR IN TROUBLE

Arrests Under Sec. 124-A: Bail Refused

(From A Correspondent).

ERODE: October 8.

Mr. E. V. Krishnaswamy, Editor "Kudiarasu" and printer and publisher of "Viduthalai," a Tamil newspaper and Pundit Muthuswamy Pillai, editor "Viduthalai" were arrested yesterday morning by the Erode Circle Inspector, taken by car and produced before the Deputy Collector camping at Unjalur.

The arrests were made under Section 153-A, I.P.C., promoting enmity between classes and 124-A, sedition, for an article, dated 19th August, entitled "Tamalian Friends."

Bail was refused and the accused were remanded till the 15th instant.

On the 5th inst. "Viduthalai" office was searched and some issues of the paper were confiscated.

TWO PICE COINS FETCH Rs. 21

Contractor's Bid For Offerings Of Old Women On Gandhi Jayanti Day

NAGPUR, Oct. 8.

Two old village women, says a report just received from a far-off village in the Hoshangabad District, came with a pice each being their whole day's earning, and placing the coins at the foot of the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi which was being carried in a procession in celebration of Gandhi Jayanti Day on October 2 last, prayed 'Mahatmaji deliver us from this terrible starvation'. The whole concourse stood silent for a while by the solemn sincerity of the women's devotion.

The coins were auctioned afterwards at a public meeting held later and a contractor gave a sum of Rs. 21 as the highest bid. —United Press.

Flood Havoc In Karnatak

Appeal Of N. Canara Congress For Funds For Relief

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR (By Mail).

Reports of Floods in Belgaum and Karwar Districts in Karnatak are received here.

There are many house-collapses in Athani in Belgaum District due to heavy rains, causing the death of two persons.

In Bhatkal Petha over 18 villages are affected by the floods which came all of a sudden in the night in the local rivers. There have been 13 deaths and a number of cattle also have succumbed. Most of the rice and other crops in these areas have been demolished. More than 450 residences have collapsed. About 1,600 persons are rendered homeless.

The Karnatak P.C.C. office at Dharwar has already paid Rs. 100 and efforts are being made at Sirsi. (North Kanara) and other places for raising funds for the relief of the victims. The P.W.D. is making efforts to give work to the able-bodied. But the sufferers include a large number of old men and women as well as children who require gratuitous relief and clothing and shelter. The President of the North Kanara District Congress Committee has issued an appeal for help for the flood-victims of Bhatkal Petha. Relief may be sent either to the Secretary of the North Canara D.C.C. Sirsi, or to the President N.C. D.C.C Honawar

A Local Relief Committee is also started at Honavar, the Secretary of which is Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin.

Agricultural Loans In Malda

CALCUTTA. (By Mail).

Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,96,500 for distribution as agricultural loans in the district of Malda. Of this, Rs. 79,950 has already been distributed and the remainder is being distributed now. Up to date a total sum of Rs. 20,000 has been granted by Government for distribution as gratuitous relief in the district.

All-India Radio

WARNING TO PUBLIC

SIMLA, (By Mail).

A press communique states:—

It is hereby notified for public information that All-India Radio, which is the official name of a department of the Government of India, is in no way connected with or interested in companies or firms using the phrase "All-India Radio" as part of their trade names.

Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, laid the foundation-stone of Sri Rangavilas Dharmasala at Ediga Extension, Mysore.

Lathi Charge Made On Peaceful People

Findings Of Rajkot Non-Official Inquiry Committee

RAJKOT, Oct. 8.

The non-official committee appointed at the instance of the Rajkot public to fix the responsibility for the lathi charges on August 15, have published their findings to-day.

Their findings are that the State Police made a lathi charge on peaceful people numbering 5,000 to 6,000 even before the meeting was actually held and that in spite of the meeting being for a lawful purpose, namely to protest against gambling on Janmashtamai, it was interfered with without sufficient warning and the gathering was not given any time limit to disperse before the lathi charge was ordered.

The Committee also find that the manner in which the lathi charge was made and the extent to which it was committed, was unnecessary and uncalled for.

The Committee urges the Thakore Saheb to appoint an official committee to inquire into the incident and bring the offending officers to book.

The Committee also demands that compensation should be paid by the State to victims of the charge.—United Press.

MERCHANTS TO BOYCOTT STATE MILL CLOTH

As Protest Against Repression In Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD Oct. 8

As a protest against repression in Rajkot the merchants of Ahmedabad, Maskati Market and Panchkuva Mahajan have, it is understood decided to boycott the cloth and yarn of State Mill.

FRONTIER HARIJAN CONFERENCE

KOHAT: October 8.

Taking advantage of the presence of Mahatma Gandhi in the Frontier Province, the Executive Committee of the Frontier Provincial Balmik Mandal, Kohat, has unanimously decided at an emergent meeting to hold the Provincial Harijan Conference at Peshawar during this month, when an address will be presented to Gandhiji.

A Reception Committee has already been formed.—A.P.

S. O. S. TO VICEROY

Plea For Intervention By Paramount Power In Rajkot Affairs

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Oct. 8.

The Kathiawar Bar Association has sent today the following resolution to the Viceroy and the Agency Resident:—

Constitutional and popular demands of the Rajkot State subjects for Responsible Government met with severe repression by the State resulting in grave hardships to thousands of law-abiding men, women and children.

There is seething discontent amongst merchants peasants and all classes of citizens. Thousands of people are driven to mass Satyagraha by disregard of popular demands and by promulgation of Ordinances issued in violation of the Constitution enacted and scrupulously followed by the late Thakoresaheb and still in force People are united as one man and observing unparalleled non-violence and orderly behaviour. The ruler takes no interest. The European Dewan's attitude is most disappointing. Intervention by Paramount Power absolutely necessary. Otherwise public confidence in the administration of justice would be seriously impaired.

Externment Order Withdrawn

DACCA, Oct. 8.

It is understood that the order of the Government of Bengal in force against Brahmachari Narendra Mohan Sen of Dacca, externing him outside Bengal six years ago under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, has now been withdrawn.

He was arrested at the Mymensingh Ramkrishna Mission of which he was a Brahmachari. After incarceration for several months he was externed from this province. Since then he has been in the United Provinces and is still a Brahmachari of the Ramkrishna Mission.—United Press.

SATYAGRAHA IN TALCHER

Over 90 Arrests In State: Negotiations With Political Agent

CUTTACK, Oct. 8.

Latest reports indicate that more than 90 arrests have so far been made in the Talcher State in connection with the Satyagraha in defiance of the orders of the State authorities. It is stated that fresh batches of people are volunteering themselves for offering Satyagraha.

According to Mahatma Gandhi's instructions, representatives of the Prajamandal saw Mr. Harekrishna Mohtab. Mr. Mohtab was closeted with the Political Agent last evening presumably to discuss the Talcher situation.

The Prajamandal has already forwarded its demands to the Ruler and the Political Agent.—United Press.

Stop Cow-Slaughter At Muttra

(From A Correspondent)

Resolutions were passed urging H. E. the Viceroy and U.P. Government to close the slaughter-houses in Muttra at a meeting of merchants held in Bullion Exchange Hall Seikh Memon Street on Saturday. Seth Govindram Sekhsaria presided.

Speeches were made by Seth Chiranjilal Loyalka, Pandit Ramapati Shastri Mr. Manubhai Pandya and others. The meeting further supported the deputation of Hindus that will shortly wait on H. E. the Governor U.P. and the Hon. Prime Minister, U.P. Government.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — **GUNMAN'S BLUFF**

THE 'TALKER' WAS RIGHT! CONNORS MUST BE BRINGING IN STOLEN FRENCH MONEY..... THAT'S HIS BOAT!
I WONDER WHAT HE WAS DOIN' NEXT TO THAT FISHING-SMACK?
WHAT THE DEVIL ARE YOU DOING? SHEER OFF THERE!
HALT! IN THE NAME OF THE KING!
YOU WOULDN'T BE TRYING TO SLIP UPRIVER INTO LONDON, WOULD YOU, CONNORS?
WADE, IF YOU DIDN'T HAVE YOUR CREW WITH YOU, I'D THROW YOU OFF
YOU'VE SEARCHED ALL OVER, WADE.... AND FOUND NOTHING WRONG! NOW GET OFF!
FIRST WE'LL LOOK AT YOUR PERSONAL THINGS!
SAY, WADE... THIS IS FUNNY!

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